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# **Daily Report**

**CHINA**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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# DAILY REPORT

*China*

Vol I No 164

23 August 1983

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U.S., UK FIRMS WIN CHINA OFFSHORE OIL RIGHTS

OW230740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA Correspondent Wang Jinhe) -- Esso-China Limited of the United States and Shell Exploration (China) Limited of the United Kingdom have been granted rights to explore, develop and produce oil in the South China Sea in cooperation with China, the China National Offshore Oil Company (CNOOC) announced here today.

Contracts were signed this morning on two blocks in the Pearl River basin, a CNOOC spokesman said. The blocks, covering 5,120 square kilometers, are the largest contract areas so far awarded to a foreign consortium. The contracts were signed by Qin Wencai, president of CNOOC; E.A. Humble, chairman of Esso-China Limited, an affiliate of the Exxon Corporation; and R.E. Wegmann, director of Shell Exploration (China) Limited, of the Shell group, on behalf of their respective companies.

Also present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng; Minister of Petroleum Industry, Tang Ke; U.S. ambassador to China, Arthur W. Hummel; charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy in Beijing, G.E. Clark; C.C. Garvin, chairman of the board of directors of the Exxon Corporation; and P. Baxendell, chairman of the committee of managing directors of the Shell group of companies.

Sources here said all exploration costs will be covered by the Esso-Shell consortium. The Chinese side will carry no obligation to pay back any of the risk investment borne by the foreign firms if no oilfield is located. If commercial oil discoveries are made, China and the consortium will invest in and develop the oilfield according to terms stipulated in the contracts. Any petroleum produced will be shared by both sides as set in the contracts.

Both Chinese and foreign geologists have described the new exploration blocks as very promising. The contracts were awarded after keen competition, CNOOC added.

"At present", the spokesman said, "many foreign oil firms are vying to discuss cooperation with CNOOC. More contracts on Sino-foreign joint ventures will be signed by the end of this year," he said.

The contracts awarded today were the third concluded since bidding on joint exploration of China's offshore oil reserves was announced in February 1982. In May this year, CNOOC and an international consortium led by British Petroleum signed five contracts. Two more contracts were signed in August by CNOOC and two consortia led by Occidental Petroleum of the United States.

Exxon and Shell are the world's largest and second-largest oil companies. The current contracts will be beneficial to accelerating the exploration and development of oil resources in the South China Sea, and to helping China master advanced experience in offshore petroleum operations, CNOOC said.

It is expected that seismic surveys will be carried out later this year, and drilling will begin by the first quarter of 1984. It is also expected that Esso-China Limited will establish offices in Guangzhou and Zhanjiang to supplement its Beijing office, which was opened in 1981.

INTERNATIONAL COAL SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN BEIJING

OW210850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Yuanjiang) -- More than 100 Chinese and foreign experts in coal combustion are gathering here for an international symposium on technology of a new-type boiler that can help raise coal-burning efficiency and control environmental pollution. Co-sponsored by Beijing-based Qinghua University and the U.S. McGraw-Hill Publications Company Inc., the first international fluidized bed combustion and applied technology symposium is scheduled to open on August 22.

The boiler, which is called fluidized bed boiler (FBB), has developed rapidly in the past decade or more. It can make full use of low-grade fossil fuels such as gangue and oil shale and reduce nitrogen and sulphur oxides in the smoke, thus protecting the environment. Besides, sulphuric acid and some rare metals can be retrieved from FBB ash, which can also be used to make cement or bricks.

According to John E. Slater, vice-president of the U.S. company, who arrived here yesterday, this is the best way of burning and a better and less expensive solution to pollution control. The vice-president said that China has far more experience in this field than other countries. He also said the Americans have good interest in FBB because of the necessity of switching their energy base to coal from oil.

China now boasts more than 2,000 fluidized bed boilers of various kinds, ranking first in the world. The participants of the symposium will visit some of them after the symposium closes on August 26.

Slater Gives Opening Address

OW221046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Yuanjiang) -- China has made an important contribution to the worldwide community of energy engineers in the very vital and important field of fluidized bed combustion (FBC), John E. Slater, vice-president of the U.S. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Inc., said here today. He was addressing the opening of the first international FBC and applied technology symposium. It is sponsored by the U.S. company and Qinghua University in Beijing.

Attending are more than 100 experts from 17 countries. They are Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, the United States, and China.

FBC is a new technology for burning coal, particularly low-grade fossil fuels such as gangue, oil shale and coal mine refuse without pollution. Since petroleum is often in short supply and the world's reserve of low-grade coal is over 400 billion tons, more and more countries have turned to this technology.

According to Professor Feng Junkai of Qinghua University, who made a report on China's research on FBC to the symposium, China now has more than 2,000 fluidized bed boilers (FBB) with a total generating capacity over 10,000 tons of steam per hour. About 60 of the FBBs are used for power generation, with a total capacity of 30 MW. These FBBs give almost no trouble in lighting up and operate normally. One of them has set a record of over 11,760 hours of continuous operation.

Professor Feng said that FBBs are used for burning various kinds of fuel in China.

Apart from anthracite and bituminite, most of the fuels have heating values ranging from only 1,000 to 3,000 kcal kilograms. Some even contain 60 to 70 percent ash. The combustion efficiency of China's FBBs varies from 65 to 95 percent and the boiler efficiency is from 50 to 87 percent correspondingly, the professor noted. With these achievements, experts to the symposium said, China holds first place in the world in FBB quantity and service life as well as utilization of low-grade fuels. China ranks third in the world in both reserves and production of coal, much of which is low-grade. It began experimental research on FMC in 1964 and developed its first FBB in the following year.

Also present at the opening of the symposium were Zhang Guangdou, vice-president of Qinghua University, Dong Shuping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Society of Power Engineering, and Dr. Arnold H. Pelofsky, president of Alternate Energy Research Enterprises of the United States. The symposium, which will run through August 26, will hear around 40 papers, 13 of which are presented by Chinese participants. They deal with FBC theoretical study, boiler designing and applied technology.

Slater, Others See Minister

OW221829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Minister of Education He Dongchang met with John E. Slater, vice-president of the U.S. McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Inc., and Arnold H. Pelofsky, president of Alternate Energy Research Enterprises of the United States this evening. The two U.S. guests are here attending the first international fluidized bed combustion and applied technology symposium sponsored by the U.S. company and Beijing-based Qinghua University. The symposium opened here this morning. Minister He and the two U.S. guests exchanged viewpoints on scientific research of energy, education of higher learning, technology of fluidized bed combustion and other aspects. Present were Gao Jingde and Zhang Guangdou, president and vice-president of Qinghua University.

#### MORE TOURISTS VISIT PRC IN FIRST HALF OF 1983

OW191411 Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- China received 4,414,000 tourists and other visitors in the first half of this year, 434,700 more than in the same period of 1982, the State Statistical Bureau announced today. Slightly over four million were compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, the bureau said. Japanese tourists and visitors outnumbered those from other countries and Americans took second. The number of visitors from the Soviet Union and East European countries increased 66 percent and 40.9 percent, respectively.

The State Statistical Bureau attributed the increase in the number of tourists to the principle of "upholding friendship while achieving economic benefits," which Vice-Premier Wan Li announced in January. Under the principle, the bureau said, services have been improved and tourist facilities expanded.

An economic responsibility system is being instituted for the 50,000 men and women for the National Tourism Administration, according to an earlier news report. The system links payment for tourism workers with the economic results they produce.

USSR SPORTS OFFICIAL MEETS PRC VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW230000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0833 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- Deputy Chairman Ivonin of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers received leader Zhang Yipei, deputy leader Lu Xianwu and Coaches Yuan Weimin and Deng Ruozeng of the Chinese women's volleyball team this afternoon.

During the reception, the two sides had a friendly conversation.

Chairman Tarashilov of the USSR Volleyball Association and responsible persons of other departments concerned were present at the reception.

The Chinese volleyball team arrived in Moscow this afternoon from Hungary. The Chinese and Soviet volleyball teams will play four matches. The first two matches will be held in Kiev, the third largest Soviet city, on 22 and 23 August, and the last two matches will be played in Moscow on 25 and 26 August.

The Soviet women's volleyball team went to Kiev on 19 August to wait for the Chinese team. Although they were fatigued from traveling, the Chinese women players immediately began to practice at the Dynamo Stadium after their arrival in Moscow this afternoon.

USSR PHOTOGRAPHERS AT BEIJING ART EXHIBITION

OW221242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Fifteen color and 15 black-and white photos have won awards, announced the Chinese Photographers' Association here today.

The award winners were selected from among the 475 entries in the second international photographic art exhibition. A total of more than 18,000 photos were contributed by photographers of over 50 countries and regions. The second international photographic art exhibition will be held at the China Art Gallery on October 17.

In the black-and-white category, the gold-medal winners are "Beggar" by Krendl Manfred of Austria, and "Musician" by Beretta Angelo of Italy. The gold medals for the color photos go to "My Remaining Years" by Lian Dengliang of Macao and "On the Swing" by Peng Zhangqing of China.

Among the silver- and bronze-medal winners include photographers from Romania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The first international photographic art exhibition held in 1981 in Beijing featured 452 photos of 17 countries and regions in Asia.



PROPAGANDA WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW221212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- A propaganda workers delegation from the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee left here by train this afternoon for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The six-member delegation is led by Li Yan, secretary-general of the department.

JAPANESE UNIONIST INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA VISIT

OW230141 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Excerpt] A group visiting Democratic Kampuchea, dispatched by the Japanese Organizing Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, visited Phnom Malai for 3 days from 27 July. The 19-man group held talks with Vice President Khieu Samphan, visited two villages and presented relief goods from Japan.

In an interview with (So Gi), Beijing Radio's Tokyo Bureau chief, Kensuke Ihara, head of the group and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chiba Prefectural Federation of Trade Unions, made the following remarks on his talks with Democratic Kampuchean leaders and other things:

[Begin Ihara recording] Attending the talks from the Kampuchean side were Vice President Khieu Samphan and public Health Minister Thiounn Thoeun. There were three main points in the talks. One concerned the present military situation. The dry season is over and the rainy season is about to set in. During the rainy season it is impossible to fight much. At first, I understand, Vietnamese troops occupied national Highways 55 and 6. However, by the end of June, Kampuchean forces had completely recaptured Highway 55. Kampuchean forces had also cut off Highway 6, gaining ground in such a way as to immobilize the enemy. The rainy season has set in at this stage. Since this has brought the battle to a stalemate, the Kampuchean forces have taken advantage of the rainy season. Frankly, however, the Vietnamese forces seem to be quite strong militarily. The Kampuchean leaders said that, although the situation is temporarily in their favor, about the time the rainy season ends the battle will be difficult for them. Nevertheless, they said that they want to overcome these difficulties and win militarily as well.

The second point was that it is very important to struggle to get the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea politically and officially recognized by the United Nations and all countries of the world as Kampuchea's representatives. Fortunately the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is currently being treated as an official representative at the United Nations, but the situation is not yet stable. Therefore, they said they will make efforts to secure a stable seat at the United Nations through the cooperation of the Japanese people, government and members of our Japanese committee. So they asked for the Japanese people's cooperation.

The third point was that they needed the relief goods we brought them; they run short of food and badly lack medical supplies. Therefore, they said they hoped the Japanese people would continue supporting them with food and medical supplies.

These three were the main points at the talks. Vice President Khieu Samphan, burning with a strong conviction, vowed to continue their struggle against Vietnam, saying, "Although our struggle faces difficulties, if we get the support of the Japanese people and other peoples of the world, we will ultimately win without fail."

'ADVERSE CURRENT' IN JAPANESE POLITICS NOTED

OW201444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 20 Aug 83

["Commentary: A New Trend on Japanese Political Stage" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA correspondent) -- The Japanese public opinion recently made a noticeable warning that an adverse current has appeared in Japanese politics. Such a warning is based on facts.

The facts are:

-- The advocacy of an amendment of the Constitution has become rather conspicuous this year. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party adopted a resolution on an "Independent Constitution" at its party congress. Later, the party's "Dietmen's League for an Independent Constitution" published a pamphlet, openly advocating an amendment of article nine of the Japanese Constitution which to some extent fetters a revival of militarism because it renounces war and does not recognize the right to belligerency of the state.

-- Fifteen senior members of the Japanese Cabinet paid homage to those who died in aggressive wars at the Yasukuni Shrine on August 15. The daily ASANI SHIMBUN reported that though the war ended about 40 years ago, monuments dedicated to the former armed forces have been built one after another today "just like a big campaign in numerous names such as to 'comfort the souls', 'make the spirits at ease', 'illustrate the merits of the dead' ..." This shows that the scale of activities by a handful of people in Japan who are attempting to revive militarism and their influence on Japanese politics surpassed those in the past years.

-- Japan has for the first time made clear its intention to become a big political power to replace its present status as an economic power only. This has touched off suspicion and anxiety in the Japanese public opinion. MAINICHI SHIMBUN asked in an editorial on the given subject on July 31: Isn't it true that the claim to enlarge Japan's say (in world politics) tallies with the theory of turning Japan into a political power backed by military might? The possibility of leading Japan to a military power will thus inflate, the paper said.

-- Disregarding the commitment to Japan's peace Constitution and the principle of restricting arms export, Japan decided this year to provide the United States with military technology, which has drawn protests from the opposition parties. It is reported that Japan's armament industry has attained some measure of growth in recent years. Orders for arms export in 1982 amounted to 1,100 billion Japanese yen, a sharp increase of 48.6 percent over the previous year.

These trends of development have caused grave concern among the Japanese public opinion. TOKYO SHIMBUN has pointed out that Japan's post-war politics is now at a crossroads, facing a major test both at home and abroad. Japanese politicians, including those in the ruling party, along with the Japanese people of all strata, still remember the disaster brought on the Japanese nation by the Japanese militarism. They have kept themselves vigilant against a possible revival of militarism. They are all for building their country by peaceful means, developing good-neighborly relations with the neighboring states and the other states in the Asia-Pacific region in order to contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

The people of various countries in Asia and the Pacific region, including the Chinese, have never forgotten the sufferings brought to them by Japanese militarism in the past. They are closely following the development in Japan. They would feel worried about any symptom of a revival of militarism in Japan's politics. They hope that Japan would become a factor contributing to the stability and prosperity in the region and not drive off in the opposite direction.

Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. The peoples of China and Japan established and developed their friendship and cooperation after the Second World War because they have not forgotten the historic lesson. The two peoples want to be friends from generation to generation. This has struck root in the hearts of the people. A bright prospect is opening in the field of economic cooperation between the two countries. The fruits gained by the two peoples during their protracted and common struggle will brook no damage by those dreaming for reviving militarism. The cause of peace and friendship pioneered by the old generations will be carried forward by the coming generations. This is the current of history. A small adverse current appearing in Japan's politics cannot block the main trend. However, people should keep vigilance as the adverse current has appeared. Otherwise they would suffer losses.

THAI RADIO CITES XINHUA ON SAIYUT VISIT

BK221516 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The official Chinese news agency XINHUA, reporting on the meeting between Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and PRC Vice Premier Wan Li in Beijing, said the PRC vice premier emphasized that good Sino-Thai relations and cooperation will greatly contribute to the defense of peace and stability in Asia. Wan Li also said he is impressed with Thailand's role in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. XINHUA said that the supreme commander thanked China for its firm support on the difficult and complex Kampuchean issue.

Meanwhile, Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Council Standing Committee, told Uthai Phimchaichon, head of the visiting Thai House delegation, that the Kampuchean problem is not the problem of Southeast Asia alone, but an international problem. China has continually urged the international community to pressure Vietnam to pull its troops from Kampuchea. On national development, Peng Zhen said, although China is still a backward country, the current situation favors its industrial and agricultural development by four-fold by the end of this century.

THAI ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ON UPCOMING PRC VISIT

OW221806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bangkok, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Thai National Assembly Speaker Charubut Ruangsuwan said here today on the eve of his China visit that he is interested in China's exploitation of water resources, development in agriculture and in communication and transportation. Ruansuwan, who is also speaker of the Senate, told XINHUA and the PEOPLE'S DAILY, "As a developing country, we should not copy indiscriminately the way of economic development of the Western countries." He said one important factor of economic development is people, and half of the world population is in Asia. Therefore, he wants to see how China brings her manpower into full play, he added.

He stressed that while importing advanced technology from the West, it is important to preserve the traditional culture of the East. He added that the failure to do so will reduce the people in the East to slaves of the Western culture and damage their economic development. On the relationship between economic construction and the political situation, he said if the political situation remains unstable, it is impossible to develop the economy.

He said both the Thai National Assembly and the government wish to settle all clashes and resolve contradictions peacefully through negotiations, and the best way to solve the Kampuchean issue is through peaceful channels.

JI PENGFEI MEETS AUSTRALIAN PROFESSOR, PARTY

OW221907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with Professor Geoffrey Blainey, chairman of the Australia-China council, Mrs. Blainey and their party.

Since their arrival in China on August 10, the Australian guests met on separate occasions with Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Qiao Guanhua, adviser to the association. They also took time out to tour Shandong Province in east China.



AFP SAYS GUANGDONG'S LIANG VISITS MACAO GOVERNOR

OW221835 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Macao, Aug. 22 (AFP) -- Governor of China's Guangdong Province Liang Lingguang arrived here today for a three-day visit at the invitation of the Governor of Macao Almeida e Costa. Mr Liang was accompanied by the director of the External Affairs Cabinet, the vice president of the Economic Commission and the vice president of Zhuhai, a special economic zone.

The visitors were due to have dinner with the governor and high ranking officials tonight. During their stay they were to be briefed on the current economic situation in the Portuguese-administered territory, sources said.

A government spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that the future of Macao and neighbouring Hong Kong was not on their agenda tonight. "Any link of the visit with such talks (Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong) is completely unfounded, he said. No communique was issued concerning the visit.

The governor himself told newsmen earlier, referring to the Sino-British talks, "I have no comment on those talks and the form and confidentiality of those conversations do deserve my respects."

SRV PULLOUT SAID 'CORRECT' KAMPUCHEA SOLUTION

HK200754 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Correct Way To Solve the Kampuchea Problem"]

[Text] It is now more than 4 years since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. The facts over these 4 years have proven that life is by no means easy for the Vietnamese aggressors and that the heroic Kampuchean people are invincible. All five dry-season offensives launched by Vietnam in Kampuchea have been defeated, and they have become more and more bogged down. The various patriotic Kampuchean armed forces resisting Vietnam have not only gotten over their most difficult period and gained a firm footing, but have also developed and grown stronger with each passing day and have continually dealt stunning blows at the Vietnamese aggressors; however, a long process of repeated trials of strength will be required in order to win complete victory. It is amid this deadlock that certain countries and figures on the international scene impatiently hope to solve the Kampuchea problem through political means.

Actually, achieving a fair solution of the Kampuchea problem at an early date has long been the common desire of the peoples of the world, including the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and is also the goal that the international community is currently working to attain. However, how in fact can a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem be reached at an early date? This is of concern to people everywhere.

The so-called Kampuchea problem was caused by Vietnam's dispatch of troops to invade and occupy this sovereign country. "Whoever started the trouble should end it;" the key to solving the Kampuchea problem can only lie in the Vietnamese authorities' ceasing their aggression and unconditionally withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea. There is no way that other issues can be discussed in isolation from this condition; and once this condition is met, the other problems will not be hard to solve. It can be said that whether the Vietnamese authorities are truly willing to withdraw their troops is the main benchmark for determining whether the political conditions for solving the Kampuchea issue are ripe.

At present the Vietnamese authorities are stubbornly sticking to their stand of aggression against Kampuchea and are not in the least sincere about withdrawing their troops.

Although it is obviously they who sent a large force of 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea, thus causing the Kampuchea problem which is a focus of world attention, they openly declare that they "cannot unilaterally withdraw troops." Today, when there are no foreign troops other than the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea, people cannot but ask: If Vietnam is not to unilaterally withdraw its troops, then who is? Are the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces resisting Vietnam to withdraw from their own land? It is only natural that the aggressors should withdraw their aggressor troops from foreign territory they have illegally seized, and what right do they have to put forward this or that precondition? So-called elimination of the "China threat," and the demand that the ASEAN countries "stop interfering" and that "a security guarantee be gained" before the troops are withdrawn completely reverse the historical facts and have no leg whatever to stand on; they are just fallacious excuses used by the Vietnamese aggressors to reject international demands for the withdrawal of their troops.

The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly played the farce of "partial troop withdrawal," to counter the international community's strong demands for total troop withdrawal. Not to mention the fact that the Vietnamese authorities' so-called "partial troop withdrawal" is actually a fraud, to go back a step, under the circumstances in which the Vietnamese authorities have no intention whatever of ending their occupation of Kampuchea, then even if they withdraw a few just to put on a show, what in fact will this mean in terms of solving the Kampuchea problem? It should be pointed out that China does not in principle oppose gradual and phased withdrawal; however, the Vietnamese authorities must carry out the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on the Kampuchea issue; they must first undertake to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and also set an explicit timetable for the withdrawal. In addition this withdrawal should be supervised and verifiable, and after the troops are withdrawn they cannot reenter Kampuchean territory in any form or under any pretext. If the Vietnamese authorities are really sincere, they should take some practical steps in this respect.

In the face of the stubborn stand of the Vietnamese authorities, what should the international community do in order to seek a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea problem at an early date? There are two courses of action: One consists of catering to and satisfying certain unreasonable conditions of the Vietnamese authorities as a means of persuading Vietnam to withdraw its troops. Practice over a period of time has proven that the Vietnamese authorities will only regard such a course of action as a chance to be seized, and they will become still more swollen with aggressive arrogance. Some time ago the Vietnamese authorities put on a posture of a little "flexibility"; some people misinterpreted this to mean that a compromise could be sought. However, the Vietnamese authorities quickly resumed their original appearance, played again the hackneyed refrain that the Kampuchea situation is irreversible, and shouted that unless the so-called "China threat" is terminated, Vietnamese forces will certainly not leave Kampuchea. All this enabled people to clearly see that it is impossible to harbor any unrealistic ideas regarding the Vietnamese authorities. Most of the people who advocate this course of action do so out of goodwill; however, since this method cannot be adopted, far from enabling a fair and reasonable solution of the Kampuchea problem at an early date, it will bring about the opposite result by making the problem still more complex and delaying the progress of solving the Kampuchea problem. As for a very small number of people who attempt to recognize Vietnam's seizure of Kampuchea as a fait accompli in exchange for a "solution" of the Kampuchea problem, this method of abetting evil by tolerating it can only play the role of boosting the arrogance of the Vietnamese aggressors.

The other course of action is to leave Vietnam with no alternative but to withdraw its forces, by waging unremitting struggle. This is the course followed by the majority of countries in the past few years. For instance: Keeping the pressure on Vietnam, instituting economic boycotts and sanctions, and politically and diplomatically exposing and condemning Vietnam; vigorously supporting, by various means, the just struggle against aggression, led by the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government; and urging the Soviet Union to stop supporting Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, so that Vietnam has to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. It is precisely because of the heroic struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the international community's adherence to this correct stand in recent years that Vietnam's course of aggression has again and again suffered setbacks and has fallen into ever graver difficulties. In the future, in the wake of the victorious development of the Kampuchean people's struggle to resist Vietnam and defend their country and the continual strengthening of pressure from the international community, the Vietnamese aggressors may be forced to change over to new ways. This course of action seems to be time- and strength-consuming, but in fact it is the correct way for genuinely bringing about a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea problem.

Upholding this correct way also means upholding the principled stand of the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on the Kampuchea issue, and absolutely not giving way to the rude and unreasonable aggressors. Under the circumstances in which Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops, to think too early about the problems following a Vietnamese troop withdrawal and even attempt to exceed one's functions and meddle in other's affairs by making arrangements for Kampuchea's future cannot but disperse people's energy and will not help bring about a solution of the Kampuchea problem.

Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea which has gone on for years on end has not only brought profound calamity on the people of Kampuchea but has also posed a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole; and it has also placed heavy burdens on the Vietnamese people. Nations that oppress other nations cannot be liberated themselves. The Vietnamese authorities' persistence in aggression does nothing but harm to the Vietnamese nation, with no benefit whatever; and as soon as they put a stop to this war of aggression and withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchea problem can be solved, and there will be hope for improved relations between ASEAN countries and Vietnam; there will be no insurmountable obstacle to resuming normalized Sino-Vietnamese relations; Vietnam's international isolation will be changed; and the Vietnamese people, who have suffered in full measure the pain of long wars, will be able to truly engage in peaceful construction and extricate themselves from poverty and hardship. All this will accord not only with the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea but also with the common aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the world. Why do the Vietnamese authorities refuse to come to their senses and to show a willingness to do the right thing?

China's stand and position on the Kampuchea issue is based on preserving peace and stability in the region and the world. We sincerely hope for a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea problem at an early date. So long as the Vietnamese authorities are really sincere about changing their Kampuchea policy and take practical steps, the present deadlock can be broken; otherwise, Vietnam can only sink further and further into the quagmire of the Kampuchea war and will be unable to extricate itself. Which course to follow is a question that the Vietnamese authorities should decide wisely.



SRI LANKA ENVOY TO VISIT PRC, OTHER COUNTRIES

OW191936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Colombo, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene's special emissary left here today to brief foreign leaders on the recent ethnic disturbances in the country and government measures to restore law and order. The special emissary Hector Jayewardene, who is the president's younger brother, will visit Japan, China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand with which Sri Lanka maintains friendly ties, Secretary of State Douglas Liyanage said.

NEW DELHI REGIONAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

OW222041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] New Delhi, August 22 (XINHUA) -- the first U.N. regional conference on disarmament opened here this afternoon to discuss the economic and social consequences of arms race and to draw public attention to general and complete disarmament. Experts and delegates from leading non-governmental institutes of 20 countries in the Asian and Pacific region attended the conference. The conference is part of a world disarmament campaign, initiated by the first U.N. conference on disarmament in 1978, and will be taken to other regions of the world. The next one will be held in October in Caracas of Venezuela. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian external affairs minister, opened the conference.

Jan Martenson, U.N. under-secretary general, in his speech said: "The purpose for which we are meeting here is to increase public understanding of the dangers which the current arms race poses for all mankind." He said: "The continuing uncontrolled escalation of the arms race not only endangers the international peace but it also constitutes a serious drain of resources that are needed for development, the hope for a peaceful, and stable world order depends largely on narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries. A balanced and generally acceptable pattern of global socioeconomic development is inextricably linked to disarmament."

The five-day conference is not expected to adopt any resolution, but it will present information to the public.

RESISTANCE LEADER CITES AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

OW201225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The president of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin Abd ar-Rasul Sayaf said here today the situation in Afghanistan is in favor of the Mujahidin and the war of resistance is going on successfully in the summer. Talking to newsmen, Sayaf said Kabul is under attack by the guerrillas who are surrounding the capital.

The results the alliance has achieved, particularly this summer, are so hopeful that it has launched fierce attacks in Kabul and other parts of the country, he noted. The resistance, he said, is "very strong" these days. The Paghman Valley, some 20 kilometres west of Kabul, witnessed "heavy fighting" lasting for six days at the end of last month. During the fighting, many Soviet-Karmal troops were wiped out, tanks damaged and three MIG-23s downed over Paghman Mountains.

Over the past two months or so, he went on to say, the Kabul airport has been twice under guerrilla attacks, with aircraft losses. The guerrilla forces launched two successive attacks on a residential area of Soviet advisers in Kabul. They also raided Radio Kabul last Saturday.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW221533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- "China is now enjoying political stability and unity and is going all out for economic construction," Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, said here this evening.

During a meeting with a Greek parliamentary delegation led by parliamentary President Ioannis Alevras, Li Xiannian told the Greek guests how the Chinese people suffered imperialist and feudalism oppression for one hundred years before the founding of the People's Republic of China. He said that China has made great achievements in the economy since 1949 despite some setbacks and detours. China's agriculture has solved the problem of feeding and clothing the people. An independent and relatively complete industrial system has been set up, he said.

China is still in a fairly backward state, he said: a protracted and hard struggle has to be carried out to raise the living standards of its one billion people. He said that China needs a peaceful international environment to reach its goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. "We are willing to unite with all peace-loving countries and peoples to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace."

Li Xiannian expressed satisfaction at the fine relations between China and Greece. He said that the visit of the Greek parliamentary delegation will further enhance the relations between the two countries.

Alevras said that in the last three days the delegation had had very significant talks with leaders of the Standing Committee China's National People's Congress on questions of mutual concern. "In Beijing we see the industrious Chinese people are working confidently to build China into a prosperous and advanced country," he said. He also said that China has abundant natural and human resources to make it a prosperous country and an important force in defending world peace.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Panayiotis Rellas, Greek ambassador to China.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1424 GMT on 22 August carries a report on the same meeting and adds that Wu Maosun, member, and Wang Houde, deputy secretary general, of the NPC Standing Committee were also present.]

FRG REGIONAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Wan Li

OW221236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier of the State Council Wan Li met here this afternoon with Johannes Rau, prime minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen of the Federal Republic of Germany, and chief members of his entourage.

Wan Li, on behalf of the State Council and Premier Zhao Ziyang, welcomed the guests on the visit, saying that China and the Federal Republic of Germany have always enjoyed good relations and exchanges between the two countries in trade and scientific and technological fields have been developed year after year. He expressed the belief that cooperation between the two countries would be a long-term one.

Johannes Rau said he hoped that cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural and other areas would become closer.

#### Talks With Wei Yuming

LD221437 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (DPA) — China has threatened West German industry with a loss of orders if the terms for financing goods from the Federal Republic do not become more favorable. Wei Yuming, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, confronted Nordrhein-Westfalen Premier Johannes Rau (SPD) today with the extremely strongly worded demand that Bonn must contribute, for example, over and above the development aid budget in order to improve financial arrangements for imports from Germany. Otherwise the Federal Republic's industry will lose "a lot of orders." Competition from other supply countries trading with China is "very strong."

This has lent a fresh note to the 3d day of Rau's visit. In his previous talks leading representatives of the Chinese state leadership merely expressed the desire that German firms become more involved in updating the Chinese economy but imposed no conditions for expanding West German exports to China.

Leading representatives of the Nordrhein-Westfalen industry delegation accompanying Rau take the threat from Beijing "very seriously." West German Landesbank President Friedel Neuber told DPA-VWD that Wei's remarks are "not empty words." The West German side will have "to think of something" in order to keep exports to China competitive from the financial aspect as well.

Kurt Spiller, chairman of the management of Krupp Industrietechnik, said that on no account should the Federal Republic rely on the fact that China has always been a heavy gambler. Countries such as Japan, Italy and France have recently been taking Beijing's wishes into account. West Germany should not underestimate the technology of other nations' competitors. That is why the financial conditions could often be decisive, particularly in the case of major projects. The Federal Government and firms will have to consider this. "This is the clear conclusion," Spiller said.

Rau told journalists, on the other hand, that "in the present situation" he sees no possibility of direct Bonn credit aid for trade with China. A "beginning" might be offered, however, in the use of development aid funds, but this will have to be discussed in Bonn as Minister of Economic Cooperation Juergen Warnke (CSU) will also be visiting China (?very shortly).

Despite the Chinese demands Rau, who is to travel to Wuhan on Tuesday and from there to Shanghai, described his talks in Beijing as "exceptionally useful and helpful." His view was also supported by Neuber, who said that it has been possible to agree on a greater degree of cooperation with the Bank of China during the visit to Beijing. This is useful primarily for contacts between medium- and smaller-sized firms in Nordrhein-Westfalen and China. The Chinese state leadership wants to modernize approximately 3,000 firms with foreign aid. From West Germany's viewpoint this offers medium-sized and smaller firms a greater opportunity of participating in trade with China.

A government expert from Duesseldorf, who is a member of Rau's delegation, was also informed today at Beijing's Ministry of Machine-Building Industry that there are interesting Chinese projects in heavy engineering. The Chinese side proposed that the relevant Nordrhein-Westfalen industry send an (?expert) to China for about approximately 2 months in order to acquaint himself on the spot on the requirements and extent of Chinese modernization. Rau also held a meeting today with Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li for a general political discussion.

SWEDISH PARLIAMENT LEADER GREETES YAO GUANG

OW221939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Stockholm, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Swedish Parliament, today received the visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yao Guang and had a friendly conversation with him. During their meeting, Bengtsson said he was very interested in the way China solves its problems as it is a big country with a vast population. He pointed out the potential in economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yao Guang gave the Swedish Parliament leader a brief account of China's National People's Congress and said he was looking forward to Bengtsson's visit to China later this year.

Yao, now on a working visit here at the invitation of the Swedish Government, called on Minister of Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodstroem yesterday. He also exchanged views today with Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre Schori on the international situation and bilateral relations, particularly economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

QIAO SHI MEETS PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OW211306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this evening met and feted Paul Fromont and Joseph Sanguedolce, members of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and their wives.

The French guests came to China on August 4 on a vacationing tour at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN YAN JICI MEETS BELGIAN GUESTS

OW221040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with a group of Belgian personages.

The group is led by E. Lacroix, former vice-president of the Belgian Senate and governor of Namur Province, and Laurent Vandendriessche, president of the Belgium-China Cultural Center. The group is made up of members of Parliament, professors and scientists.

Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign affairs, feted the guests yesterday evening.

ITALIAN CP LEADER DEPARTS SHANGHAI FOR YANTAI

OW231141 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Accompanied by Feng Xuan, adviser of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Berlinguer of the Italian Communist Party left Shanghai for Yantai by a special plane on the afternoon of 22 August. He was seen off at the airport by Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and others. On board of the plane were also the family of Comrade Berlinguer and Rubbi, head of the External Liaison Department of the Italian Communist Party, and his family.



PRC OFFICIALS AT ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY FETES

## Qian Qichen In Beijing

OW221248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ministry of Culture gave a film reception at the Capital Theatre here this afternoon in celebration of the 39th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

Present were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zhou Erfu, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also present were Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu and Mrs Miculescu and embassy officials.

A Romanian color feature film "Good Evening, Irina" was shown at the reception.

## PLA Group In Bucharest

OW220800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA) -- A grand mass rally was held here this afternoon in celebration of the 39th anniversary of the Romanian antifascist, anti-imperialist, social and national liberation revolution.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu and other party and government leaders attended the rally.

Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister, said that the past 18 years under the leadership of the R.C.P. headed by Ceausescu was the most fruitful and prosperous period of development in the history of Romania. He said that compared with 1938, the best year before the war, Romania's industrial production increased 54-fold, the number of workers and employees 5.7-fold, social products 15-fold and average per capita national income 14-fold. Marked successes were achieved in agriculture, science and technology and culture and education. In the first seven months of this year, the country's industry has fulfilled 101.1 percent of the national plan, and the value of the overfulfilled part is 9.4 billion leis (one U.S. dollar equals 4.47 leis). This is a good precondition for overfulfilling 13 billion leis in the whole year. Agricultural production is expected to be higher than last year in spite of the serious drought this year, said the first deputy prime minister.

Talking about the country's foreign policy, Oprea stressed the principles of equality, respect of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, non-use of force or threat with force, and each people's right to decide its own destiny. These principles are the firm basis of Romania's international activities, he said.

A grand banquet was given last night to mark the occasion.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army delegation and other visiting Chinese delegations were invited to the mass rally and the banquet.



ROMANIAN ENVOY HOLDS BEIJING NEWS CONFERENCE

OW191350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu said today that his country has achieved remarkable results in developing its social economy and promoting national welfare since its liberation 39 years ago.

In a press conference marking the 39th anniversary of Romania's liberation, Miculescu said industrial output had increased 50-fold since 1938, its peak year before World War Two. Agricultural output rose 3.5 times during the socialist period and agricultural output showed a 7 percent increase in 1982 compared with in 1980, he said. "This is the first time in Romanian history that the average amount of grain per capita has reached 1,000 kg.," he added.

On foreign policy, Miculescu said Romania's diplomatic activities were firmly based on the principles of complete equality of rights; mutual respect for national independence and state sovereignty; non-interference in other countries' internal affairs; mutual benefit; and renouncing the use or the threat of force so that people of various countries had the right to master their own destinies and gain freedom and independence.

Miculescu also praised Sino-Romanian friendship.

ROMANIA CALLS FOR PULLOUT OF EUROPEAN MISSILES

OW221522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Romania has called on the United States and the Soviet Union to halt the siting of and withdraw and destroy existing intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The appeal is contained in a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Newspapers here carried the text of the message today.

The message urges the Soviet Union and the United States to make the Geneva talks a success. If an agreement has not been reached in the talks by the end of this year, Romania wants a postponement of any further deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe until at least late 1984 or early 1985. Meanwhile the talks should continue until a final agreement is reached.

Until such an agreement is reached, Romania urges that intermediate-range nuclear missiles not be sited in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia or other states, as an intermediate measure.

The message says that Romania supports efforts to create denuclearized zones in the Balkans, northern Europe and other parts of the continent.

The message also proposes that the Soviet Union and the United States freeze their military spending at 1983 levels for the next two years.

RWANDA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

OW221557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, this evening met with a delegation from the Rwandan National Development Council led by its President Maurice Ntahobari.

Peng Zhen said that relations between China and Rwanda have been very good. The two countries share the same or similar views on many international issues. He said China has done something to strengthen her cooperation with other Third World countries. "We have offered some assistance, however little, to Rwanda. Rwanda is a small country and ours is a big one. Economically speaking, we are both developing countries. We are both poor countries. Poor friends are really sincere in helping each other. We are also sincere in conducting mutual cooperation."

Peng Zhen said that China and Rwanda do not yet cooperate in many ways. They should diversify cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. "China's National People's Congress and the Rwandan National Development Council have just started their contacts. The visit by the delegation headed by President Maurice Ntahobari will surely help strengthen our mutual understanding," he said.

President Ntahobari said that cooperative projects between the two countries are a success. "We appreciate the work of Chinese engineers and technicians," he said. The president said that with the development of friendly relations, the parliaments of the two countries have started exchanges. He invited China's National People's Congress to send a delegation to visit Rwanda.

Peng Zhen said that China's National People's Congress will send a delegation to Rwanda [at an] appropriate time.

The delegation arrived here this morning for a friendship visit at the invitation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Rong Yiren greeted the guests at the Diaoyutai guesthouse.

## Hears Rong Yiren Speech

OW221911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said here this evening: "The Chinese people will continue to strengthen their unity and cooperation with the Third World, including Africa." He made these remarks at a banquet given by the N.P.C. Standing Committee in honor of a delegation from the National Development Council of Rwanda, led by its President Maurice Ntahobari. "Together with the people of the world, the Chinese people will work hard and contribute to opposing hegemonism and to safeguarding world peace," he said.

Rong Yiren said that China and Rwanda have always enjoyed good relations. The fruitful cooperation between the two countries have been constantly strengthened and developed. He expressed the belief that the delegation's current visit to China will surely promote understanding between the National People's Congress of China and the National Development Council of Rwanda and further strengthen the brotherhood between people of the two countries.

President Ntahobari said: "We are glad to see that sincere relations exist between the two countries. What has made us especially glad is that the Chinese people have never stopped their support to our people." He said that the invitation to the delegation from China's National People's Congress was another demonstration of this friendship, and thanked the Chinese on behalf of the sixty members of the council. He said that the two parliaments might cooperate more fully by exchanging experience and making materials available to each other.

Present at the banquet were Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Liu Danian and Zhang Binggui, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Sylvestre Kamali, Rwandan ambassador of China.

#### QIAN LIREN TALKS WITH AZANIA CONGRESS PRESIDENT

OW221810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon held talks with I.N. Pokela, president of the Pan-African Congress of Azania (South Africa), and his delegation at the Great Hall of the People. Sources said Pokela gave an account of the struggle waged by the Pan-African Congress and Azanian people against the rule of while apartheid in South Africa. He said that the Pan-African Congress is making efforts to strengthen its unity with the people of Azania and people's organizations in South Africa to oppose the apartheid regime.

Pokela strongly condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa for creating disturbances and instability in the frontline countries.

Qian Liren said that China has maintained long-term friendly relations with the Pan-African Congress, forging a profound friendship. He said that the peoples of China and African countries had experienced similar sufferings. "We express deep sympathy for the Azanian people in their just struggle," he added.

Qian Liren reiterated that the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Azanians in their struggle for national liberation. After the talks Qian Liren hosted a banquet for the guests.

The delegation led by Pokela arrived here by air this morning on a visit to China at the invitation of the Communist Party of China.

#### 'DIFFICULTIES' SEEN IN LEBANESE CONSENSUS

OW221447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 22 Aug 83

["Roundup" Difficulties Lie Ahead for Lebanon in Seeking National Consensus" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, August 21 (XINHUA) -- President Amin al-Jumayyil held talks with members of the National Reconciliation Commission which has been meeting with opposition leaders for seeking a national consensus before the planned partial troop withdrawal by Israel.

The commission, formed on the basis of a cabinet decision August 11, Saturday went to northern Lebanon for talks with former President Sulayman Franjiyah and ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan also met with commission members today.

The cabinet decision came amid the escalation of fighting between the conflicting factions at home and a danger posed by foreign powers to partition the nation.

Muslims and Christians have differences over the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on troop withdrawal and the redistribution of political power. The Muslim groups which are said to be supported by Syria rejected the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and were worrying about the possibility that Lebanon might be ruled by one party or one faction. They demanded a role more important than before in the nation's political life.

A National Salvation Front has been formed to reject the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The front is headed by President of the Social Progressive Party Walid Junblatt and includes former President Sulayman Franjiyah and ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

The escalated fighting between the Druze and Christian militia in the Alayh and Ash-shuf Mountains has threatened the security in Beirut and its suburbs. It twice led to the close of Beirut International Airport.

The Lebanese Government also has differences with the opposition groups on how to fill the vacuum after the Israeli withdrawal from the mountain areas. The opposition groups were against the takeover of the areas by the government forces. Early this month, the armed forces of the opposition groups attacked the government troops and detained three government ministers. The country is again faced with the threat of a civil war.

At this critical moment, President al-Jumayyil invited influential politicians to an enlarged cabinet meeting to discuss ways and means to achieve national reconciliation. The national reconciliation commission has also held talks with opposition leaders in the past few days.

Meanwhile, Lebanon has sought help from Saudi Arabia and Jordan on ways to accelerate Lebanon's national consensus.

Observers here held that it will not be easy to reach national reconciliation because of the interaction of internal conflicts and external influence.

However, they pointed out a renewal of civil war in Lebanon is against the interests of the Lebanese people. Most Arab countries hope for stability in Lebanon. It is expected that the conflicting factions in the country will probably reach a certain compromise in the interests of national stability.



ZHAO ZIYANG, HU QILI TOUR XINJIANG 8-21 AUG

HK230304 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee member and State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, Central Committee Secretariat Permanent Secretary Hu Qili, and Alternate Secretary Hao Jianxiu inspected work in Xinjiang from 8 to 21 August. They carried out investigations and studies, and saw cadres and masses of all nationalities, agricultural reclamation workers of the Production and Construction Corps, and commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the region. They encouraged the cadres and masses of all nationalities, the agricultural reclamation workers of the Production and Construction Corps, and the PLA commanders and fighters to work in concert, advance from victory to victory, make a still better success of unity, score still greater contributions to building and defending the motherland's border area.

Accompanied by Comrades Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Qi Guo, and Chen Shi, Premier Zhao's party inspected Kotan, Kashi, Kizilsu, Aksu, Bayingol, Yili, Bortala, Karamay, Altai, Turpan, and Urumqi Prefectures and Cities. Their tour covered 18 counties and cities, 1 regimental farm, 18 communes and farms, 8 factories, mines, and other enterprises, and PLA units in those areas. Braving the fierce summer heat, they went to fields and orchards, forest belts, pastures, water conservation facilities, villages, production shops, construction sites, [word indistinct] sites, and Army barracks. They seriously listened to work reports, had cordial chats with many peasants, herdsmen, workers, science and technology personnel, cadres of all nationalities, agricultural reclamation workers, and PLA commanders and fighters, and enquired about their production, work, daily life, and nationality unity conditions. The earnest concern of the leading central comrades profoundly educated and encouraged the Army and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili, and Hao Jianxiu are extremely concerned about the development of economic construction in Xinjiang. Everywhere they went, they asked detailed questions about the deposits, exploitation, and utilization of various resources, and exchanged calculations and views with the cadres. They encouraged everyone to fully exploit and utilize Xinjiang's rich resources and its strong points, do a good job in long-term planning, actively accumulate capital, tap production potentials, lay stress on economic results, develop the national economy in a planned way with stress on key points, and do a still better job in the construction of rich Xinjiang.

On the afternoon of 8 August, Premier Zhao's party went by car to a typical example of five-good construction [wuhao jianshe] the (Bujiake) Commune in Kotan County. There have been very great changes in this commune since the third plenary session. Its grain output last year was nearly 150 percent greater than in 1976, and there is an average of 1,107 jin of grain available per person. Average incomes have risen by more than 400 percent. Last year, the commune provided the state with 1.08 million jin of commodity grain.

Premier Zhao said happily after hearing the report of the commune CPC Committee secretary: It was not easy for you to achieve so much. Premier Zhao's party walked vigorously along the avenues of the commune and inspected the construction of tree belts, water channels, and various projects. A responsible comrade of the Kotan commissioner's office said by way of introduction: Comrade Wang Enmao grasps water conservation, trees, and grass. He has vigorously advocated the five-good construction. The whole of Kotan Prefecture now has 16 communes that have basically met the five-good standard. They have transformed their previous backwardness. Hearing this, Premier Zhao said: The method of grasping the five-goods is fine.

On the afternoon of 13 August, Premier Zhao and Comrades Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu went on a car trip of over 100 kilometers along the rolling Kax River to inspect the site of the (Tuohai) power plant in Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. This site is currently being surveyed. A responsible comrade of the prefectural CPC Committee said: Hydroelectricity resources along the whole of the Kax River are extremely abundant, and we have initially decided on 16 sites for building power plants; in future we will build Yili Prefecture into a hydroelectricity base. The premier nodded at this, saying: This is a good idea. It is necessary to have long-term plans and also short-term schemes. In accordance with actual conditions, it is necessary to make full preparations for carrying out the work in a planned way with stress on focal points; the work should be done in stages. In this way the plans can be carried out in a sound fashion and produce good results.

On 16 August, Premier Zhao's party visited the Karamay oilfield. They saw the No 1 well, (Heiyoushan), and the minerals exhibition hall. Premier Zhao inspected in detail a map of the oil deposits and asked about survey, exploitation and long-term planning. He said excitedly: There are great prospects in the Junggar Basin and also in the Tarim Basin. Oil is a very great strong point of Xinjiang and also a construction focal point. The task shouldered by the oil workers is very arduous and glorious. He hoped that the oil workers of all nationalities would get a good grasp of oil survey and exploitation and strive to produce still more oil. At the same time it is necessary to get a good grasp of water conservation construction and develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and sideline production, and promote diversification, and strive to meet the target of producing 20 million tons of oil by the year 2000.

During their inspections of Kotan, Kashi, Aksu, and Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, and Karamay oilfield, Premier Zhao and Comrades Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu declared that Xinjiang's resources were abundant, conditions superior, potentials very great, and prospects splendid. They said: Xinjiang really is a fine place. Premier Zhao said: From a long-term view, the northwest is a major economic construction base in China. We must now get to work to make full preparations. As far as the northwest is concerned, Xinjiang's conditions are the best. It is necessary to do good planning work, act according to capability, and actively exploit its resources.

He stressed: It is necessary to vigorously tap the potentials of industrial, agricultural, and animal husbandry production, further improve management, and raise economic results. He hoped that the cadres of all nationalities, and the masses, intellectuals, and science and technology personnel would have the resolve and confidence to overcome difficulties and exert themselves to continually press ahead with Xinjiang's four modernizations drive.

When listening to work reports and chatting with the cadres and masses of all nationalities, Premier Zhao and Comrade Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu had high praise for the further strengthening of nationality unity, development of economic construction, and stability of social order in Xinjiang in the past 2 years and more.

On the afternoon of 10 August, Premier Zhao's party arrived in Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture to see the masses of all nationalities there. When a responsible comrade of the prefectural CPC Committee spoke on how nationality relations have continually improved and nationality unity has been greatly strengthened there, thus helping the development of economic construction and various undertakings, Premier Zhao said: We are very happy that unity here, especially nationality unity, has been further strengthened. Whether the situation in an area or unit is good should be judged from unity and from construction. This is the important hallmark. He hoped that the cadres and masses of all nationalities would seriously implement the central line, principles, and policies, further promote unity and economic construction, and continually win new victories.

On the morning of 15 August, Premier Zhao Ziyang's party visited the Chabuchar Xibo Autonomous County, the only Xibo-nationality autonomous county in China. He was given a warm welcome by the cadres and masses of all nationalities. Premier Zhao conveyed cordial regards from the Central Committee and State Council for the people of all nationalities in the county. He pointed out: Nationality unity is the fine tradition of the people of all nationalities. Further strengthening the unity of people of all nationalities is the key to making a success of all work. The lessons and experiences of history have proven that if unity is handled well, the people of all nationalities can live in happiness; if the nationalities are not united, every nationality will suffer calamity. When the nationalities are disunited and engaged in disputes, all of them suffer calamity. Therefore, only by continually strengthening the unity of people of all nationalities can we ensure that economic construction can be done well, the motherland's border defense consolidated, the four modernizations promoted, and the living standards of people of all nationalities continually improved. He hoped that the cadres and masses of all nationalities would work in concert and close unity to make still greater contributions to consolidating the motherland's unity, speeding up the development of the four modernizations in the border region, and protecting and consolidating the motherland's border defenses.

During their inspection in northern and southern Xinjiang, Premier Zhao and Comrades Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu separately visited 30 peasant and herdsmen households and 15 worker and cadre households. They chatted with many retired veteran cadres and old Red Army fighters, cordially enquired about the daily life of the cadres and masses, and got to know their living, production, work, and study conditions. They asked if they had any problems.

When Premier Zhao's party was visiting the home of peasant (Ahmaiti Kumer) of No 16 brigade of (Bujiake) Commune in Kotan County, (Maimaiti Ahong), an old peasant over 60, excitedly asked the cadres: Who are these guests from Beijing? When he was told that this was Premier Zhao Ziyang, he immediately strode out to shake Premier Zhao's hand, saying: So you are the premier; I am old and have not seen you. Please come into my house for a chat. Premier Zhao happily went into his house. He saw the bumper wheat crop, the tapestry on the walls, the oxen and sheep in the yard, and the other things. He praised all this, saying: Getting rich through hard work is good. (Maimaiti Ahong), being moved, said: It is the Central Committee's policies that are good. We now have everything we want to eat, wear, and use. Everyone in the home, young and old, is happy.

On the morning of 16 August, Premier Zhao and Comrades Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu arrived at the (Gongyint) new village at Karamay oilfield. They visited four oil worker households and got to know in detail the production and living conditions of the workers.

At the No 3 stockbreeding brigade of (Aweitan) Commune in Altai County, Premier Zhao's party visited the homes of four herdsmen including (Hazir Moktar Han). The premier said referring to the lush pasture: Your pasteruland here is very good. There are great potentials for developing animal husbandry. Having developed animal husbandry, you should also do a good job in processing milk products. In this way the herdsmen's income will increase and their life will become still better. This will also greatly benefit the state.

Premier Zhao and Comrades Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu heard reports given by leading comrades of agricultural divisions of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. They felt very happy at the tremendous achievements of the agricultural reclamation workers in exerting great efforts to build and defend the border areas. They urged them to do a good job in joint operations in agriculture, industry, and commerce, and bring about great development in industrial, agricultural, and animal husbandry production and other undertakings.



At the No 1 regimental farm of the No 1 agricultural division, Premier Zhao and the other central leading comrades met 12 educated young people from Shanghai. Premier Zhao happily said to them: You have suffered hardship and exerted yourselves for the sake of agricultural reclamation in the border area. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, I extend cordial regards to the educated young people from Shanghai.

The same afternoon, when responsible comrades of this division reported on work, Comrade Hu Qili stressed: It is necessary to pay attention to bringing into full play the role of educated young people from Shanghai in farm management. They have education and are quick to accept new things. You should let them play their own role in their various posts and do well in exerting themselves for the sake of construction in the border area.

Premier Zhao was extremely concerned for the development of various undertakings in the Production and Construction Corps. After listening to reports from the 1st, 4th, and 7th agricultural divisions, he said: The Corps is a powerful force in Xinjiang. It should make still greater contributions. Its farms represent comprehensive agriculture. They must engage in comprehensive operations in a big way and carry out skilled management work. In the past, when stress was laid only on production, not on management, results could not be improved. He hoped that the Corps and the localities would draw up unified plans for industrial processing, engage in joint ventures, cooperate with each other, and develop together, in order to avoid waste caused by duplicate construction. He demanded that the agricultural reclamation workers actively promote various types of production responsibility system, so as to fully mobilize their enthusiasm. While developing production, great efforts should be made in management and in raising economic results; production potentials should be vigorously tapped; and economic methods applied to manage the economy. In this respect, the Corps should take the lead and continually practice, sum up experiences, and create new paths.

During their inspection of work, Premier Zhao and Comrades Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu also visited leading organs and barracks of PLA units and saw the commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang. They urged the cadres and fighters to make new and still greater contributions in defending and building the border region and consolidating the motherland's border defense.

Accompanying Premier Zhao and Comrade Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu on their inspection were State Planning Commission Vice Chairman Fang Weizhong; Nationalities Affairs Commission Vice Chairman Wu Jinghua; Economic System Reform Commission Vice Chairman Tong Dalin; State Council Secretary General Assistant Yuan Mu; Central Economic and Financial Group Deputy Secretary General (Bai Meiqing); and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

#### AFP REPORTS 30 EXECUTED IN LAW, ORDER CAMPAIGN

OW230930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- Thirty criminals were condemned and executed here today as part of a vast law-and-order campaign launched about 10 days ago in the Chinese capital, it was learned from sources at the Beijing Intermediate Court. This was the largest group to be executed in the Chinese capital for many years. A notice posted up at the Beijing Intermediate Court -- which handed down the death sentences -- said that the 30 executed criminals included 19 accused of murder, 10 rapists and one car thief. One woman was among those executed. None of the executed were older than 35. The sentences were announced earlier today during a meeting of some 10,000 people at the Beijing Workers' Gymnasium. Several people who attended the meeting said that the condemned had been taken to an execution ground near the capital at the end of the meeting.



People condemned to death in China usually are executed with a single pistol shot to the neck, although occasionally firing squads are used.

Today's meeting came as a campaign launched in Beijing earlier this month against juvenile delinquency was in full swing. The anti-crime drive has also hit most of China's major cities. Authorities in the capital yesterday confirmed that such a campaign was underway, but refused to given any more details, notably concerning the expected duration of the operation or the number of people involved. Information gathered from several Chinese sources indicated that the wave of arrests -- which were ordered at the highest level -- would continue until the end of September and net several thousand people in Beijing alone. At the national level, the number of arrests could reach 80,000, Chinese sources said.

Reports in the capital say that 100 to 200 death sentences have been handed down in Beijing in an effort to deter criminals. Residents in the capital have been mobilized in recent days by posters placed on the capital's main streets and at major inter-sections publicising execution notices with the names of the condemned underlined in red and occasionally their photos, with heads shaved, added for effect. A majority of the reported executions, however, took place several weeks ago, before the opening of the current law and order campaign. In addition to the execution notices, the propagandists have also turned to other methods of communication, including comic strips, to get their message across to Beijing's residents. Near the fine arts museum here, one such comic strip told the tale of how a man did away with his wife, who refused to divorce him, so that he could marry his mistress. The cartoon showed how the husband, after having vainly tried to do away with his spouse by gassing her, finally pulls off the slaying, with help from the mistress, by electrocuting the unfortunate woman.

#### LEADERS TALK WITH YOUTH, STUDENT GROUPS

OW230011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 20 Aug 83

[By reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- Vice Premiers Wan Li, Li Peng, and Tian Jiyun, and State Councillors Fang Yi and Gu Mu held discussions this afternoon at Zhongnanhai with members of the 6th Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and representatives of the All-China Students Federation, who are from the central state organs and are attending the 1st Session of the 6th Committee of the Youth Federation and the 20th National Congress of the Students Federation. The vice premiers and state councillors urged the youth federation committee members and the students federation representatives to hold high the banner of patriotism and be the vanguards in rejuvenating China. Wan Li and other comrades were very happy to meet with those youth federation committee members and students federation representatives from the central state organs.

Wan Li said: All of you are young people. We white-haired ones are very happy to see you black-haired people. China's four modernizations depend on you. I hope that you will constantly exert yourselves.

Tian Jiyun said: Some of you are scientists, professors, doctors, engineers, literary and art workers, physical cultural workers, religious workers, foreign affairs workers, journalists or publishers. Working hard at various places, you have made outstanding contributions. We would like to convey to you our cordial regards. We hope that you will make still greater efforts in the course of undertaking the socialist modernization program for the motherland and produce more brilliant achievements in the future.

Other speakers at the discussion meeting included Hu Jintao, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Yang Le, a researcher of the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Li Furong, deputy director of the Training Bureau of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Wang Erzong, a deputy researcher of the Institute of Developmental Biology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Shi Guangyu, a member of the composing group of the Central Philharmonic Society. They pledged to live up to the expectations of the party and the people, conscientiously work at their workplaces and devote all their youth and energy to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

After the discussion meeting, the youth federation committee members sang songs and drew impromptu paintings to express their lofty determination to "struggle in unity and work to revitalize China."

Also present at the discussion meeting were Song Yiping, secretary of the party committee of the central state organs; Wang Rui, deputy secretary of the party Committee of the central state organs; Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Li Haifeng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALITY CULTURE

HK230728 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Make Great Efforts To Develop the Cultural Undertakings of Nationalities"]

[Text] The national conference on nationalities cultural work, which concluded in Yanji City yesterday, summed up and exchanged the experiences in nationalities cultural work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, discussed concrete measures to implement the spirit of the Sixth 5-Year Plan on the development of nationalities cultural undertakings, and put forward some tentative ideas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This conference will push forward the work of creating a new situation in nationalities cultural undertakings.

During the 10 years of turmoil, the nationalities cultural undertakings in our country also experienced a catastrophe. After the smashing of the "gang of four," as a result of chaos being turned into order by the people of the whole country led by the party, nationalities cultural work was restored and developed. At present, the party's policies toward nationalities have been gradually implemented. Cultural facilities have increased and the cultural life of the masses has been greatly improved. A situation of initial prosperity has appeared in the literary and artistic creation work of the minority nationalities and the contingent of their cultural workers is reaching maturity. Great achievements have already been scored. However, there are also a lot of problems in our work. The leaders in some localities still do not realize the importance and particularity of the nationalities cultural work. Since they have not allocated enough funds to develop cultural undertakings, equipment is very simple and working conditions are very poor there. In quite a few places, the cultural life of the masses is very poor. All this must be changed as soon as possible.

Like the culture of the Han nationality, the culture of the minority nationalities is also a part of the brilliant culture of the Chinese nation. They promote and supplement each other. One of the major criminal activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in sabotaging the party's nationalities policy was to strangle the nationalities culture with unwarranted charges. In order to implement the party's nationalities policy, it is necessary to forcefully foster and develop nationalities culture. This is a common demand of the people for raising the scientific and cultural level of the Chinese nation and an urgent task in the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the new period.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan that it is necessary to take effective measures to improve the cultural facilities in the minority nationalities and border areas. The Sixth 5-Year Plan also clearly put forward some concrete demands for developing the nationalities cultural undertakings. The party organizations at all levels, especially those in the nationality autonomous regions, must acquire a profound understanding of the policies and principles of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the development of nationalities culture, and implement them conscientiously.

It is a pressing task to place this matter on the agenda of the CPC committees and strengthen leadership over the nationalities cultural work. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure its development with necessary material resources supplied by relevant government departments. It is necessary to effectively strengthen the cultural construction in nationalities areas in accordance with the requirements of the Sixth 5-Year Plan on the development of nationalities cultural undertakings, improve the cultural life of minority nationalities as soon as possible, and endeavor to create a new situation in nationalities cultural work.

In order to develop nationalities culture, it is necessary to adhere to the orientation pointed out by the party that literature and art must serve the people and serve socialism. It is necessary to follow the path of revolutionization and nationalization, and inherit and develop our fine cultural traditions. It is necessary to oppose the trend of worshipping everything foreign and the trend of disregarding social effect in producing spiritual products. It is necessary to overcome the sense of inferiority of our nation. In literary creation and performance, it is necessary to constantly heed the opinions of the masses and preserve our nationality style and characteristics. The literary forms we adopt must be loved by the people and the contents must be noble and wholesome. It is necessary to clear away all works of vulgar interests which do not suit the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to attach great importance to training nationality cadres and professional cultural workers and building up a nationality cultural work contingent which is revolutionary, young, well-educated, and professional.

Nationality cultural work is arduous. Various localities must sum up their experiences, and on this basis, further run well the arts institutes and schools, schools for cultural cadres, and all kinds of training classes concerning literature and art in the localities. They must build more or expand libraries, cultural centers (stations), museums, and theaters. In those counties and banners which do not have theatrical troupes, the performance teams in the style of the Nei Monggol cultural troupe mounted on horseback can be organized. The nationalities areas are rich in historical, cultural, and revolutionary relics, which have comparatively higher historical and artistic values. All localities must continue to grasp firmly the work of surveying, unearthing, collecting, repairing, sifting, and exhibiting the cultural relics so that their role of education and propaganda can be brought into full play. The publication and distribution of books, newspapers, and journals on minority nationalities literature are insufficient and cannot satisfy the needs of the minority nationalities. We hope that publishing departments will pay more attention to the work in this respect. We also hope that departments and units in the interior of our country will, if conditions allow, do something good for the minority nationalities, such as contributing books to nationalities areas, especially to some remote border areas and high and cold mountainous areas.

Nationality cultural work is an important part of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. It is of great significance in strengthening unity between nationalities, strengthening national defense, realizing the target of the four modernizations, and raising the scientific and cultural levels of the Chinese nation. Provided the whole party makes concerted efforts, this work will surely be done better.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM, KEY PROJECTS

HK230624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Undertakings With No One in Charge Are Hopeless -- Sixth Discourse on the Whole Country Giving Support to Key Construction Projects"]

[Text] To ensure the smooth progress of the key projects of the state, a matter of extreme importance at present is to set up and perfect a responsibility system for key projects.

If an important item of work is to be done well, the most important point is that there must be a person specially assigned for every link of the work, apart from a unified ideological understanding of the units and people concerned. In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued repeated injunctions in order to place the scope of capital construction under strict control, to take stock of projects under construction, and to raise the economic results of investment. Much explanation has been made, and some comrades have come to a certain understanding of the importance of this matter. However, why is it that the scope of capital construction is still out of control? Why has stockpiling of some projects under construction not been carried on? Why is there little improvement in economic results? The causes are many, but an important one is that responsibility is not fixed, discipline is not strict, and the meting out of rewards and punishments is not strict and fair.

Calculating from the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan, we have been engaged in capital construction for two or three decades. Although the rules and regulations for capital construction are still not quite perfect, those that have been established have not been seriously implemented in some units. How do we account for this? It is simply because a responsibility system has not yet been set up in many aspects of the work there. Responsibility has not been fixed for each person, and when a problem crops up, everybody is responsible, while nobody is actually responsible. Undertakings with no one in charge are hopeless. It is necessary for us to change the situation as soon as possible and fix the responsibility of each item of work on each person. From now on, when construction of a key project goes wrong, we should not generally affix the responsibility on the CPC committee, but on the person in charge. Only by doing so will the person in charge of a unit be placed in a better manner under the supervision of the party, the government, and the masses of people.

It is necessary to set up and perfect a responsibility system for every link of a key project so as to achieve definite responsibility, with each attending to his own duties and each bearing his own responsibility. Compared with the First 5-Year Plan, many key state projects under construction today are much wider in scope, much higher in technology requirements, and much more complicated in coordination and in dovetailing. Between work at the initial stage of the construction and the completion of the project and putting it into production, one link locks with another. If any one link should fail, the time limit for the project, the quality, the cost, and the economic results of investment of the whole project will be affected.



Therefore, in setting up the responsibility system, it is necessary not only to make explicit the responsibility of the person bearing the chief responsibility for the project (such as the director of the preparatory department, executive or factory director), but also to assign people specifically for every link of the work, such as the state planning departments, the department or area responsible for the project, and units of surveying and designing, of material supply, of construction management, and of coordination and devetailing, of the construction bank, and so on. At the same time, the responsibility for each person should be explicitly stipulated in writing.

It is imperative for a talented person to take up the organization and leadership of the great production of socialism. And this person must shoulder the responsibility he should bear. It will be a great change for many units to switch from the situation of having no one take up responsibility to having people take up responsibilities. So long as there is determination to realize the change and the willpower to achieve it, it will be realized at the soonest possible date.

#### SYSTEMS INSTITUTED FOR PRIORITY PROJECTS

OW222017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The State Statistical Bureau has decided to institute report, investigation and statistical data indexing systems for China's top-priority projects, according to a national conference now in session here. The decision is aimed at enabling the party Central Committee and State Council departments to know the progress of priority projects and the problems in construction and in improving statistical work.

Those in charge of the projects are required to report regularly to the State Statistical Bureau on the scale of construction, total investment, construction deadlines and investment results; supply of building materials and major equipment; and progress of construction.

They must also report monthly on implementation of state plans, including arrangement for funds, materials, equipment and construction personnel and quality of project construction. Statistical reports on production must also be submitted after a priority project goes into operation.

Statistical departments are required to visit priority projects and submit investigation reports on special topics, particularly on exposing unhealthy tendencies and waste in construction.

Statistical files must be made for priority projects. Data about the budget, investment to date, production capacity so far and investment results must be kept on record.

The three new systems will be instituted on a trial basis in selected priority projects in the fourth quarter of 1983 and will spread to all China's priority projects next year.

YANG DEZHI, OTHERS ON MILITARY COMMISSION

HK220923 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 7, 20 Jul 83 pp 10-11

[Report by Zhao Qi: "A Major Indication of a Perfect State System -- A Visit to Yang Dezhi and Other NPC Deputies on the Occasion of the Birth of the State's Central Military Commission"]

[Text] Just before the successful conclusion of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, which had attracted worldwide attention, this reporter paid visits to three PLA deputies to this NPC session to ask about the significance and influence of the establishment of the state's Central Military Commission. The three deputies were: Yang Dezhi, Gao Rui, and Fu Chongbi.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the Headquarters of the General Staff of the PLA, was a world-famous general long ago. Now, at an advanced age and in a high position, he still often inspects the three armed services despite the hardships of long journeys. I found his room in the building where the people's deputies were staying. As soon as he saw me, he rose at once to meet me, just like an ordinary soldier, and asked me what I wanted him to say.

Gao Rui is a tall thin man from Jiaodong. In 1937, when the Chinese nation was at a critical juncture, he went from Jiaodong to Yanan with several patriotic young people. This veteran soldier of the Eighth Route Army is now vice president of the Academy of Military Science of the PLA. Several months ago, this reporter attended a lecture given by him at the conference for the chiefs of staff of the whole Army on some important subjects of modern military science and modern warfare.

Fu Chongbi is a stalwart high-ranking military officer. During the 10 years of internal disorder, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques deliberately created a so-called "counterrevolutionary incident of Yang [Yang Chengwu], Yu [Yu Lijin], and Fu [Fu Chongbi]" and cruelly persecuted him. But he adhered to principle and kept up the struggle. For several decades, this veteran Red Army soldier has always been loyal to the party and the people and never ceased fighting in the struggles to defend Yana and defend Beijing. Now he is political commissar of the Beijing PLA units.

When they talked about the newly-established Central Military Commission, the three people's deputies to the Sixth NPC were unable to control their feeling of joy. Yang Dezhi came straight to the point. He said that the establishment of the Central Military Commission by the state has unified the nature of China's Armed Forces which belong to the people and the organizational forms of administering the Armed Forces on behalf of the people. Then he opened the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and read: "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people;" "the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people." He said that in our country, the people, and the people alone, are masters of the country. The nature and the supreme military power of China's Armed Forces also belong to the people. Since they belong to the people, the people must have the power to exercise administration over the Armed Forces. Then, how do the people exercise this power? They must exercise their power through establishing a military leading organ among the state organizations. It was based on this fundamental law that the First Session of the Sixth NPC decided to establish the Central Military Commission. This reflects the principle of administering the people's Armed Forces by the people and is conducive to strengthening administration and supervision over the Armed Forces throughout the country. The state's military power is wielded by the people, and the state's military affairs are managed by them. This is a reliable guarantee for safeguarding the people's fundamental interests and for continuously strengthening our Armed Forces so that they can stand all tests.

With only a few words, the chief of the Headquarters of the General Staff profoundly expounded the fundamental reason for the establishment of the state's Central Military Commission. He said that in state affairs, the birth of the state's Central Military Commission is an important indication of a perfect state system, because since the founding of the PRC, the people's Army, which was founded and led by the CPC, has been an Army of the state. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to establish an organ in the state structure to lead the Armed Forces throughout the country. Without it, the state system is not a perfect one.

Referring to the establishment of the state's Central Military Commission, Fu Chongbi said that Marx pointed out as early as in 1871 that "the primary condition for the proletarian dictatorship is the proletarian Army," and Engels also stressed that "the Army is an organized and armed group maintained by the state in order to take the defensive or offensive." Lenin pointed out more frequently that the state apparatus is, first of all, a standing Army.... All this shows that the Army is an important component part of the state apparatus. Thus, to establish a leading military organ in the state structure entirely conforms to the Marxist state theory. If the leading military organ is separated from the state system, then this system is imperfect. Now that the state's Central Military Commission has been set and the position, functions, and tasks of the Army in the state system have been determined, the state system has also been further perfected.

The establishment of the state's Central Military Commission is conducive to strengthening the building up of the Army and national defense. Both Fu Chongbi and Gao Rui rendered concrete expositions on this point. Fu Chongbi said that the building of the Army is an important part of the building up of national defense. Many things in the Army can be accomplished successfully only when it relies on the leading organ of the state. For example, the work of budgeting for military expenditures, renewing and replenishing weapons and equipment, and recruiting new soldiers should be carried out under the unified plan of the state leading organs. The problems, such as taking care of the disabled soldiers in their daily life, arranging work for those who have been transferred to civilian work, comforting and compensating family members of martyrs, and giving preferential treatment to family members of soldiers, must also be solved with the help of local governments. Gao Rui emphasized that when the leading military organ is brought into line with the state leading body, the state will be able to give more consideration to the strengthening of the Armed Forces and closely relate the economic construction with the building up of national defense. He said that under the conditions of modern warfare, a solid economic strength means a solid strength of national defense. Many construction items in industry and communications have a bearing on the building up of national defense. Grain is a kind of more indispensable strategic material. The construction in all these aspects must be carried out under the unified plan and arrangements of the state leading body, which cannot be substituted by the party leading body.

The establishment of the state's Central Military Commission is also conducive to resisting foreign aggression. When talking about this, Yang Dezhi emphasized that the state's Central Military Commission is the supreme command of the Armed Forces of the whole country. In case our country encounters foreign aggression, it can take command of the whole Army and quickly set up a wartime establishment while, at the same time, organizing the soldiers of the whole country to make a quick and effective response so as to defend the motherland and to ensure the smooth progress of socialist construction.

On the basis of historical materials, Gao Rui said that to make the leading military organ one of the power organs of the people is not a new practice in our country. During the second revolutionary civil war, the CPC Central Committee had done the same.

As far back as November 1931, in accordance with the resolution of the first national congress of the Chinese soviet and the instruction of the Central Executive Committee, the interim central government of the Chinese Soviet Republic established a Central Revolutionary Military Commission (which was later called the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army). This was the beginning of bringing the Armed Forces into line with the people's political power organ. At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong spoke highly of its establishment. He pointed out that the establishment of the Central Revolutionary Military Commission had unified the leadership of the Red Army of the whole country and enabled the Red Army units in various revolutionary bases and on various fronts to take concerted action and cooperate with each other under unified strategic thinking. This was an important key to changing the dispersed guerrilla operations into large-scale operations of the regular Red Army. During the war of resistance against Japan, due to the change of the situation in which the CPC and the KMT joined hands with each other in leading the anti-Japanese war, the original Central Revolutionary Military Commission of the Red power was substituted by the party's Central Military Commission. This was also the cause during the war of liberation. After the founding of New China, that is, after the people took over the state power, in accordance with the organization law and order of the central people's government, a People's Revolutionary Military Commission was established by the central people's government to administer and command the Armed Forces of the whole country. In September 1954, in accordance with the Constitution adopted by the First Session of the First NPC, the state established a National Defense Council to command the national Armed Forces. The chairman of the state was concurrently chairman of this council.

Gao Rui said that history shows that putting the Armed Forces under the command of the state's power organ has always been our party's consistent stand. However, during the 10 years of internal disorder, the state system was seriously sabotaged by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. The Army, which is an important component part of the state apparatus, was put under the leadership of the Central Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. For this reason, people wrongly believed that our Army belonged to the party and not to the state. Some even thought that the Army was not within the sphere of the state system. This was a setback in history.

Gao Rui emphasized that the Constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC in 1982 has set to right things which had been thrown into disorder in the state system and summed up the historical experience since the founding of the state. It has placed the Army in a proper position in the state system and strengthened leadership over the Army by the state organs.

When asked whether putting the national Armed Forces under the command of the state's Central Military Commission would result in the weakening of the party's leadership over the Armed Forces, and whether the party's Central Military Commission was still necessary, they all emphatically pointed out that the party's leadership over the Army will not be changed after the establishment of the state's Central Military Commission. The state's Central Military Commission does not exclude the party's Central Military Commission. Gao Rui said that just as Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out in his report on behalf of the committee in charge of the revision of the Constitution, the party's leadership over the state life, of course, including the Army, was clearly affirmed in the preamble of the Constitution. Our historical experiences since the founding of the state show that after the founding of state power, it is more conducive to the strengthening of the Army when it is led by the state organs, which are under the leadership of the party.



The particularity of military struggles requires that the state establish a supreme leading organ to command military affairs, and practice the system of personal responsibility for the chairman of the state's Central Military Commission, so as to execute highly concentrated command of the Armed Forces. In case of emergency, the chairman of the state's Central Military Commission is authorized to give timely orders so that the Armed Forces throughout the country can make a quick and effective response. The state's Central Military Commission is the supreme military organ of the state. It reflects the position of the Army in the state system. The party's Central Military Commission is the supreme military organ of the party. The commissions do not contradict or exclude each other. Under this leadership system, the unified leadership over the Armed Forces by the party and the state can be guaranteed. Moreover, the role of the state apparatus can be brought into fuller play in strengthening national defense, promoting the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the Armed Forces, and developing the capacity of self defense of the Army under modern conditions. Thus, the PLA is not only a great wall of steel guarding our country, but also an important force in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Since the setting up of the Central Military Commission is a major indication of a perfect state system, the question of who will be the members of this committee is naturally a matter of great concern to the people throughout the country. When talking about this question, the three NPC deputies looked excited. They held that the members of the state's Central Military Commission which was established at the First Session of the Sixth NPC, enjoy high prestige. This conforms to the aspirations of the 1 billion army men and civilians. Fu Chongbi said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping was elected chairman of the state's Central Military Commission because he enjoys popular confidence. He shows great foresight and outstanding ability of leadership and enjoys high prestige both at home and abroad. Since he took charge of the work of the party's Central Military Commission, the whole Army has scored remarkable achievements in various fields. He has thus enjoyed the love and esteem of the commanders and soldiers of the whole Army. The three old marshals -- Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, and Nie Rongzhen -- who were appointed vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission at the same session, on the nomination of Chairman Deng Xiaoping, are all founders of the state who are circumspect and farsighted and who made brilliant achievements during wartime. Comrade Yang Shangkun, who holds the post of executive vice chairman, has long been one of the outstanding and experienced leaders of our Army. He also enjoys high prestige in the whole country and the whole Army. The four members of the commission -- Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhai -- are all revolutionary generals who have stood severe tests during long-term struggles. In peacetime, the state's Central Military Commission, consisting of these members, will lead the Armed Forces in our country to achieve revolutionization, modernization and regularization; in wartime, it will lead us to deal with the tense, complicated, and changing situations and win victory in the war against aggression. In the future, we must work hard under the leadership of the Central Military Commissions of the party and state to open up a new prospect in the construction of our Army.

#### GONGREN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION

HK220726 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Imperative To Uphold the Principle of Democracy -- Fourth Discourse on Intensifying Ideological and Political Work Among Workers in Enterprises"]

[Text] Whether the principle of democracy is upheld in ideological and political work is an important issue related to whether this work can bring about good results.

Today, this newspaper publishes a report about the experience of the Beijing chemical experimental plant in mobilizing the working masses to conduct self-education. This practice embodies, to a large degree, the principle of democracy in ideological and political work.

What is the principle of democracy in ideological and political work? In short, it is to let the masses educate themselves. Comrade Hu Yaobang said at the 12th CPC National Congress: "Democracy should serve as a means by which the masses educate themselves." The principle of democracy first of all requires educators to take an equal and comrade-to-comrade style attitude toward those to be educated instead of dressing down people by putting on a stern expression. Ideological problems can be solved only through persuasion, not by coercion. We must never repeat the "leftist" practice of treating comrades as enemies, exaggerating people's mistakes when criticizing them, and subjecting people to indiscriminate criticism and attack as was done during the 10 years of domestic turmoil, and we must resolutely oppose all oversimplified and crude ways in dealing with ideological work.

Upholding the principle of democracy means that we must have full faith in the masses and must be good at mobilizing the masses to educate themselves. In some units, when conducting ideological education, the leaders do not give any chance to the masses to air the problems in their minds, fearing that the problems would trouble the leaders themselves because they might not be able to solve the problems. So, they just let propaganda cadres give some lectures. In this way, ideological education tends to bring about no positive result. Ideological education and political work should always be directed at the problems in the minds of the masses. If the masses have no chance to air these problems, how can we educate them effectively? Therefore, it is necessary to create conditions for allowing the masses to speak their minds freely and to speak out on the problems in their minds. After the masses speak their minds, it is obviously impossible to solve all these problems by relying merely on a small number of leaders and political cadres. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on the masses and let them educate themselves and solve their own problems by organizing them to discuss the problems and helping them apply correct viewpoints and methods to analyze matters and acquire the knowledge of the overall situation. So long as we handle ideological work in this way, we will certainly bring about remarkable results. The case of the Beijing chemical experimental plant serves as good proof.

Some comrades ask: When the principle of democracy in ideological and political work is advocated, should we continue to imbue the masses with progressive ideology? Our answer is: Yes. Lenin said that the socialist ideology cannot spontaneously derive from the workers themselves. The enhancement of the political consciousness of the workers and the establishment of communist ideals, moral standards, and the Marxist world outlook are all the results of systematic education. Practice shows that conducting systematic ideological education does not contradict the principle of democracy, but only through the implementation of the principle of democracy can systematic education bring about real effects. In the final analysis, the socialist cause is the common cause of the hundreds of millions of people. Without the conscientious actions of the masses, how can the socialist cause be a possibility? Similarly, if our ideological and political work goes against the will of the masses, it will not bring about any good results. It is one-sided and wrong to think that ideological education means merely lecture-giving without regard to the needs of those being educated. When conducting ideological education, we should proceed from the needs of the masses, adopt varied methods which are suited to different people, and take vivid forms that the masses love to see and hear. Only thus can we effectively educate the masses.

The principle of democracy in ideological and political work is a fine tradition of our party. We should carry forward this fine tradition by seriously studying the new tasks, contents, and methods of ideological and political work in connection with the new characteristics of the new historical period.

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL NEW PRODUCTS EXHIBITION TO BE HELD

OW200901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- A national new products exhibition is scheduled to open here in the fourth quarter of 1983, the State Economic Commission reports today.

The exhibition, the first of its kind in China, will be held in order to boost manufacture of new products, upgrade products and improve economic results in industrial enterprises.

On display will be more than 7,000 exhibits, covering textiles, light industry, machinery, electronics, chemicals, heavy industry, energy and pharmaceuticals, but no farm products. The focus will be on new heavy and light industrial products turned out since 1981 and 1982 respectively.

All exhibits are required to have appraisal certificates, to be in serial production, and on sale. Exhibited new products must be on a par with similar advanced foreign products of the 1970's or the early 1980's, or with advanced domestic products, in terms of structure, technology and energy consumption.

They should also have a market and be inexpensive and reliable. Also exhibited will be first-time products in China and improved old products.

Preparations for the exhibition are now under way throughout the country.

GUANGDONG OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY FORMED

OW180923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Guangzhou, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province has set up a company specialising in overseas construction and labor services, a spokesman for the company said today. Operating directly under the provincial government, the Guangdong Corporation of International Economic and Technical Cooperation will also provide technical services and start joint ventures abroad. Guangdong, along with Fujian Province, is designated to practise special policies to expand its international economic relations.

GUANGDONG OVERHAULS IMPORTED DRILLING RIG

OW201215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Guangzhou, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The overhaul for the first time of a large imported semisubmersible drilling rig in China was completed today in the Huangpu shipyard, Guangdong Province. The overhaul is reported to have met the requirements of an international register of shipping.

Imported from Norway in 1979, the self-propelled rig "Nanhai No 2", 108.2 meters long and 67.36 meters wide, weighs 8,100 tons. With eight pillars and a big float chamber, it can operate in 180 meters of water and drill to a depth of 7,600 meters.

Experts from Norway said after the check that the overhaul met the requirements of the Norske Veritas, and the rig has been registered at the Norwegian agency. In August 1980 a repair on the submerged part of the platform was done in Japan but failed an international register of shipping test. The overhaul began in February this year.

MICROWAVE TOWERS ERECTED IN SHENZHEN, SHEKOU

HK190934 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0947 GMT 18 Aug 83

["South China Oil Fields Have Completed the Work of Erecting Microwave Towers in Shenzhen" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Recently, the Shenzhen sub-communications center of the Communications Corporation of Nanhai oil fields has completed the work of erecting three microwave towers, four microwave aerials, and six shortwave aerials in Shenzhen and Shekou.

The 16-meter-high microwave towers and 34-meter-high aerials are multistoried steel-framed works, located in Shahe, Huangshiao, and Chiwan. This equipment, a product of Singapore, was purchased by British merchants in Hong Kong. They have the strong points and function of transitting clear radiophotographs, resisting interference, wide frequency band, and so on. After the microwave towers are put into operation, they will play an important role in accelerating the exploitation of the Nanhai oil fields.

The Guangdong Chemical and Industrial Construction Company, which is responsible for the construction of the project, used only 13 days to complete the erection of the 3 microwave towers and 10 aerials. The project is completed 27 days ahead of schedule.



HENAN TIGHTENS URBAN FOOD SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

HK221019 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the grain departments at various levels in our province have carried out a comprehensive rectification in respect of the supply of foodstuffs and oil in cities and towns, and have achieved great success. According to statistics from the provincial grain department, during the period from January to July, the province recovered a total of more than 11 million jin of grains and grain quotas and more than 90,000 jin of edible oil which had been irrationally allocated, and sorted out 134 people who had got their agricultural household registration illegally changed to nonagricultural registration.

In recent years, following the emergence of an improved situation in grain and oil production, many localities have slackened administration over the supply of foodstuffs and oil, thus giving rise to phenomena which hindered the normal supply of foodstuffs and oil and caused losses to the state. To cope with these practices, the provincial grain department has held a meeting to deliberate on and take countermeasures and has clearly fixed the focal points of rectification.

1. Have rigorous control over transferring of agricultural household registration to nonagricultural household registration. All cases of changing of agricultural household registration into nonagricultural household registration which violate the policy must be conscientiously sorted out and promptly handled.
2. Carry out an extensive examination in the food industry.
3. Check the number of people belonging to each neighborhood-and collective-run catering unit and fix the amount of foodstuffs supplied for each accordingly.

After the meeting, the grain departments at various levels throughout the province released a total of more than 600 people to form rectification groups, and began to carry out consolidation in the foodstuffs and oil supply system.

Both the Pingdingshan City grain department and the central grain shop have set up their foodstuffs supply consolidation groups. Adopting the method of self-check, intercheck, and interapproval between them, the two units carried out a thorough check among all the nonagricultural population and [words indistinct]. By checking more than 100,000 moving-out and moving-in permits issued by the city since 1979, they discovered 761 cases concerning loss of documents, discrepancy of address, unauthorized alteration of personal information, and so on. The city grain department made thorough investigations into these cases and seriously handled all cases of violation of policy.

The Tangyin County grain department adopted the method of four checks: checking the number of people against the household registration, checking the grain ration against the type of work a person is undertaking, checking the source of a person's grain ration, and, in cases of special allocation of grains, checking the allocated amount and finding out whether these grains are rationally allocated. In examining and carrying out consolidation in 110 grain units, the grain department recovered more than 200,000 jin of grains and oil.

HUBEI ACTS TO RESTRICT CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK190343 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government has adopted six measures to further reduce the scale of capital construction. The province had originally arranged 25 key construction projects for this year. After readjustment, this figure was reduced to 11. However, planned investment for projects under construction in the province still exceeded the state plan by 34 percent, and needed further reduction. The provincial People's Government therefore decided to take six measures:

1. Seriously practice a responsibility system for the scale of capital construction. This scale is under the charge of the governor, the prefectural commissioners, mayors, county heads, and department and bureau chiefs.
2. The provincial Planning Committee is to work together with the departments concerned in conducting investigation and study.
3. Work is to be immediately halted on projects not covered by the plan. Uncompleted projects currently under construction must also be immediately halted.
4. Work is temporarily postponed on projects that are covered by the plan and for which the funds have been allocated but which have not yet been started; these projects are to be examined and individually approved. Work must not start on projects that should not start; and projects that should start can only do so after examination and study.
5. Projects that are included in the plan but for which the Planning Committee has not yet officially transmitted task documents are to have their inclusion in the plan suspended. No new projects will be approved for the near future.
6. Projects under construction that have been approved within the plan will have no increase of investment if they exceeded their budget, except in a very few special cases.

HUNAN, HUBEI HOPE FOR GOOD POST-FLOOD HARVESTS

OW191215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Peasants in Hubei and Hunan Provinces are striving for a good autumn harvest this year to minimize losses caused by floods resulted from heavy rains in June and July. By August 8, Hubei Province had planted 866,000 hectares of late rice, 50,000 hectares more than in 1982, according to the provincial Agricultural Department. Other autumn grain crops were planted on another 200,000 hectares.

Floods and waterlogging affected 1.4 million hectares of Hubei's farmland this summer, more than one-third of the province's total. About 466,000 hectares were seriously affected. About 17,000 electric motors and 80,000 diesel engines were used throughout the province to pump 16 billion cubic meters of surplus water off 930,000 hectares of farmland. Local governments moved more than 300,000 flood victims to safer places, providing them with food and lodging. The provincial government allocated 60 million yuan in relief funds to the flooded areas. Substantial supplies of grain, seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides were going in to the flooded areas.

Between June and July, agricultural banks extended 80 million yuan in loans to help peasants resume production. More than 700 medical teams were sent to serve flood victims. Large quantities of buckwheat seed was sent in from Inner Mongolia in support of Hubei Province. More than 150,000 Communist Youth League members and young people in 2,300 teams volunteered to help drain water and plant late rice in the flooded suburbs of Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province.

Despite floods, neighboring Hunan Province harvested 9.7 million tons of early rice, slightly less than in the record year of 1982, according to the provincial Agricultural Department. To date, late rice has been planted on 1.93 million hectares, the same hectareage as last year. Floods and hailstorm struck almost all Hunan's 90 counties between late June and early July, affecting 330,000 hectares of rice fields.

More than 24 million yuan were allocated by the central government and the provincial government to help flooded areas resume production and provide flood, clothing and accomodation for flood victims.

#### HUNAN MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME PROBLEMS

HK190231 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee met in Changsha on 18 August to discuss questions of severely punishing economic criminals. Members of the Standing Committee who are currently in Changsha attended the meeting.

Wei Chenggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee, made a report on the state of the province's struggle against serious economic crime. He said: Since January last year, Hunan has scored notable success in this struggle. By now the province has recovered 23.93 million yuan in stolen cash and materials. Frightened by the struggle and influenced by the policies, 1,247 people have voluntarily given themselves up.

Wei Chenggui said: In the future, we must continue to concentrate efforts on investigating and handling major and important cases. We must conduct extensive education in opposing corruption, and integrate the struggle against economic crimes with rectifying party and government work style, taking stock of finances, and carrying out structural reform. We must get a correct grasp of the policies and guard against deviations.

The committee members held enthusiastic discussions after listening to this report. They pointed out: We must eliminate feelings of slackness and weariness and persistently wage sustained and deepgoing struggle against serious economic crimes.

#### HUNAN PEASANTS BUY MORE FARM MACHINERY

OW221237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Changsha, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Peasants in Hunan Province, central China, bought 10,100 walking tractors in the first half of this year, 40 percent more than last year, according to the provincial farm machinery company. Sales of the tractors doubled or more than doubled in some counties around Dongting Lake, a major agricultural region in the province, said a spokesman for the company. Many peasant families now buy the tractors jointly or independently, as a result of the initiative-based responsibility system, which has increased rural income. Previously all tractors ranging from eight to 12 horsepower were bought by rural collectives.

Under the current government policy, peasants are allowed to buy small farm machinery and sideline produce processing machinery. During the first six months of 1983, the spokesman said, a 20 percent increase was registered in sales of farm machinery and processing facilities, including diesel engines, rice mills, fodder crushers and rubber-tired handcars. A tractor repair and assembly plant in Yuanjing County sold out 1,100 ploughs of up to five horsepower in the first half of this year. It has decided to produce 1,000 more ploughs to meet growing demand.

HEILONGJIANG RELEASES POPULATION CENSUS FIGURES

SK170450 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] In terms of the third national population census, our province has already entered the stage of processing all figures and making an analysis of the data. Preliminary itemized data show that the tendency of rapid population growth in our province has initially stopped and that remarkable achievements have been scored in controlling population growth.

At 12 midnight on 1 July 1982, the province's population was 32,665,546, accounting for 3.2 percent of mainland China's total population and ranking 14th in the country. Compared with the figures of the second census conducted in 1964, a total of 12.53 million people were added in 18 years across the province, an increase of 62.3 percent and ranking fifth in the country and first in the three provinces of northeast China. During these 18 years, the province's population increased by nearly 700,000 people each year on the average, accounting for 4 percent of the country's total, ranking 11th in the country, with 210,000 people more than Liaoning Province and 310,000 people more than Jilin Province.

These figures show that over these 18 years, the absolute figure of our province's population increase has been tremendous while the population growth rate has been fairly high. However, in these 18 years, there have been big changes in the first and second 9 years. According to the 1982 and the 1964 population censuses and the population statistical data compiled over the years, in the first 9 years of these 18 years, the provincial population increased by 8.1 million people, an average annual increase of 900,000 people or 3.8 percent; and in the second 9 years, the population increased by 4.43 million people, an average annual increase of 492,000 people or 1.6 percent. The latter was 408,000 people fewer than the former, a reduction of 45.3 percent. The annual average growth rate dropped by 2.2 percent. This indicates that among the 12.53 million people increase during these 18 years, 65 percent increased in the first 9 years and 35 percent in the second. The main reasons for this change were: In the second nine years, the guiding ideology was relatively clear and definite, family planning work was developed in a vigorous manner, and a series of appropriate measures were taken. Although there had been disruption caused by the Great Cultural Revolution, population growth rate was lowered by a big margin.

LIAONING PROVINCE SOLICITS FOREIGN FUNDS

OW131343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Shenyang, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Liaoning Province, a leading heavy industrial center in China, has since 1979 solicited 200 million U.S. dollars of foreign fund to renovate its existing industrial enterprises. This is reported at an exhibition of the achievements made by the province in utilizing foreign funds and importing technical equipment.

The money, acquired through joint venture, compensation trade and other forms of international cooperation, has been used to start 500 technical renovation projects in 420 enterprises, according to a spokesman for the exhibition. Improvements in these enterprises, in terms of capacity and quality, increased their overall production value by 1,860 million yuan (930 million U.S. dollars).

Using foreign funds, the province has imported 3,300 pieces of special equipment to upgrade its garment making industry. The province became a garment exporter as a result and, in 1982, earned 82.8 million U.S. dollars, a seven-fold increase over 1978.

An international economic and technical cooperation discussion will open next month, at which the province will propose 126 projects to solicit foreign investment. The current exhibition showcases Liaoning's determination to carry forward the national policy of opening up to the world, the spokesman said.



LIAONING TO START TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS

OW180915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Shenyang, August 18 (XINHUA) -- China's heavy industrial center of Liaoning Province has decided to start 41 technical transformation projects this year.

The projects, some of which were carried over from last year, involved an investment of 1.34 billion yuan (about 750 million U.S. dollars), provincial government officials said. Most of them are scheduled for completion by the end of this year or within next year, with a few to be finished before the end of 1987. The completion of the projects is expected to yield an additional 1.5 billion yuan in terms of output value and a saving of 400 million kilowatt hours of electricity and 80,000 tons of fuel oil every year, the officials said. Of the 41 projects, two are in energy conservation, 13 in the machine-building industry, four in the electronics industry, three in metallurgy, six in the chemical industry, 12 in light industry and one in the building materials industry.

Advanced foreign technology will have to be imported for 15 projects in order to upgrade the technical level of products, the officials said.

LIAONING CITY COMPLETES ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

SK140229 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The readjustment of leading bodies of various committees, offices, and bureaus of Fushun City is basically completed. The number of leading body members of various committees, offices, and bureaus was reduced from 320 before readjustment to the present 175, a decrease of 41.4 percent. After readjustment, about 46.9 percent of the leading body members are young and middle-aged cadres below 50 years of age. Their average age dropped from the former 54.9 to the present 49.4. Those with college education increased from the former 14.7 percent to 38.9 percent and those with vocational technical knowledge increased from the former 9.1 percent to 24 percent.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT HARVEST -- As of 6 August, communes, brigades, and state farms in Heilongjiang Province had harvested over 2 million mu of wheat. Of the 800,000 mu of wheat fields in some 20 cities and counties along both sides of Songhua River and Nen River, one-third had been harvested. The reclamation area harvested some 900,000 mu of wheat with the average per-mu yield reaching 305 jin. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE -- The Heilongjiang Provincial Family Planning Conference concluded on 15 August. The conference commended advanced family planning collectives and individuals. The province's family planning situation has been improved in the past few years. Compared with 1975, the province's population birth rate and natural population growth rate declined from 21.9 and 16.7 per thousand to 16.27 and 10.85 per thousand, respectively, in 1982. In the first 6 months of this year, the province's population birth rate was 5.81 per thousand. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 83 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON AQUINO TRANSIT

OW221404 Taipei CNA in English 1346 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 22 (CNA) -- Spokesman Wang Chao-yuan for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Monday the Chinese Government knew nothing of the late former Philippine Senator Benigno Aquino's ever staying here or stopping over at the airport. Replying to questions from reporters here on the assassination of Aquino in Manila and the Philippine authorities' ordering China Airlines [CAL] to suspend flights to Manila, Wang also said: "Immediately after receiving reports Aug. 21 afternoon on the assassination incident and CAL's flight suspension, the ministry made contacts with other Chinese Government agencies on ways to help CAL settle the matter."

CHINA AIRLINES APPEALS TO RESUME MANILA FLIGHT

OW221453 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 22 (CNA) -- China Airlines [CAL] has appealed to the Philippine Aeronautics Board to allow resumption of CAL operations to Manila and the problem is expected to be resolved at an early date, Liu Teh-ming, director general of the Republic of China's [ROC's] Civil Aeronautics Administration, said Monday.

Philippine authorities suspended CAL's right to land there Sunday after Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino was assassinated immediately after disembarking a CAL flight there earlier. Manila authorities accuse CAL of not requiring Aquino to show proper travel documents.

Liu said that Aquino had in no way received assistance from any aviation agencies in the ROC. An investigation shows that Aquino entered Taiwan with a tourist visa under a pseudonym, Marcial Bonifacio. Since Aquino had completed all travel documentation, CAL had no grounds to refuse him a ticket and board a CAL flight to Manila.

A senior official with the Ministry of Communications said that Aquino was using Philippine passport No 8697bl when he flew into Taiwan Aug. 19, according to an investigation report.

CAL had received a request from Philippines authorities not to carry Aquino. As a matter of fact, CAL had paid attention to the case, Liu said. He added that CAL was not aware of having Aquino on board its flight to Manila Sunday afternoon since the Philippine opposition leader had been using a fake name.

Liu said that CAL has forwarded all information about Aquino's entry, stay, and departure from Taiwan to the Philippine Aeronautics Board through proper channels in support of its request to resume CAL's flights to Manila. He expects that the case will be settled within three to seven days and CAL will resume its services to Manila soon.

CAL canceled its flight to Manila Monday and transferred all the passengers booked for Monday's flight to Philippine Airlines and other airlines who had flights destined for Manila.

In the meantime, CAL executives met with a representative of the Philippines in Taipei Monday afternoon. The Philippine representative was shown all evidence indicating that CAL was not aware of having Aquino on board.

The Philippine representative, satisfied with CAL's explanation, has decided to report the case to his authorities concerned in person. He will be back to the Philippines Tuesday in line with an earlier plan before the Aquino incident. He disclosed that the Philippine authorities had in principle agreed to lift the suspension of CAL's landing rights, and the case will probably be settled within a week.

PREMIER SUN BRIEFED ON CAL MANILA LANDING RIGHTS

OW230415 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Taipei, Aug 23 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday afternoon heard a briefing by Communications Minister Lien Chan on the incident in Manila that led to the suspension of China Airlines [CAL] landing rights in Manila.

Minister Lien reported that an investigation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration showed that Benigno Aquino was not on the passenger manifest of those entering the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport on August 18 and departing on August 21. He said that CAL has submitted all related documents to Philippine authorities and he expects CAL's flights to Manila will be resumed soon. Lien told the press earlier in the morning that the Government of the Republic of China will negotiate with the Philippines based on the principle of reciprocity and international convention. He also said it is not necessary to suspend the landing rights of Philippine Airlines in this country.

A source with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the incident will not adversely affect the relations between this nation and the Philippines. He also said he expects that CAL will soon be allowed to land in Manila since the airline had no improper conduct in the whole case.

A Manila representative of the Pacific Cultural and Economic Center has been assisting CAL in negotiations with the Philippine authorities for a satisfactory settlement, the source said.

ECONOMICS MINISTER ON BALANCE OF TRADE WITH U.S.

OW220857 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 16 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of Economic Affairs Chao Yao-tung told a delegation of U.S. congressmen on 15 August that the ROC Government takes it as a serious task to balance Taiwan-U.S. trade and is determined to make every effort to change the current trade imbalance.

Yesterday morning, when receiving James C. Wright, majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, and other members of his delegation, Chao Yao-tung said that the ROC Government encourages industrial and business firms to buy more American products. Purchase of American products, he added, will continue to be one of the ROC's important economic and trade policies. Minister Chao expressed the hope that American businessmen will increase their efforts to promote sales in the ROC. He said that the majority of Japanese in Taipei are salesmen, while most of the American businessmen here are buyers.

Along with five other House members and their assistants, Wright called on Minister Chao Yao-tung yesterday morning in the office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. They exchanged views on Taiwan-U.S. trade and on the question of counterfeiting. Referring to the ROC's favorable balance of trade with the United States, which amounts to 5.5 billion U.S. dollars, Chao Yao-tung said that the United States should send more businessmen to our country to promote sales, and that the ROC Government will give them the necessary assistance.

With regard to counterfeiting in business circles, Chao Yao-tung said that the ROC has revised relevant laws and decrees and strengthened control in an effort to eliminate counterfeiting. Three counterfeiting cases have now been sentenced and several others are being dealt with, he revealed.

MARTIAL LAW DEFENDED AFTER U.S. CONGRESSMAN'S VISIT

OW192056 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two U.S. congressional groups have visited the Republic of China this month. Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, is the latest departing American visitor. The government and people of the Republic of China on Taiwan welcome these visitors and others from the United States because their visits can only enhance the U.S. understanding of this country.

By now, the majority of the American people have come to realize that Free China in Taiwan enjoys a high degree of economic prosperity and is one of the leading trade partners of the United States. However, not too many people in the U.S. have a clear idea regarding the political progress Free China has achieved over the years. Some unbalanced press reports and distortions by the sensationalist Taiwan independence adherents have contributed to the misunderstanding of the true picture in Taiwan.

Congressman Solarz is one of those Americans who have often assaulted the Republic of China on its democratic rule and its human rights record. Now he has come and seen with his own eyes the real Taiwan. It is hoped that he will more or less revise his views in regard to Free China. The Republic of China does not pretend to be a model of democracy, but democratic rule in Free China has made as much progress as possible under the existing circumstances and is still perfecting itself.

The Republic of China has remained a developing country politically because of historical factors and circumstances. Those who criticized its performance in this area failed to take either of these factors into consideration. To begin with, China did not start introducing democracy until the republic was born in 1912. But the Chinese Government never had the chance to carry out the democratic experiment without hinderings. The early republic years was a period of anarchy with warlords in control, then it was communist insurrection and Japanese aggression. Not until after the government moved its seat to Taiwan in 1949 did the Republic of China have the opportunity to embark on democratic government in earnest. However, the plain factor is that despite the government determination to promote democratic rule in Taiwan, it has to consider the overriding requirement of national security.

That is the historical background of the so-called martial law in Taiwan. It is actually a state of alertness imposed to insure the very survival of the nation. Even the country has remained in a state of siege in the face of a colossus enemy dedicated its destruction. The Government of Free China has seen to it that the citizens' constitutional rights and civil liberties be respected to the fullest extent possible. Popular elections in Free China have been held regularly without interruption since 1949. All citizens except those espousing the communist cause have the right to vote or get elected. The fact that the oppositionists account for a sizable percentage in the various representative bodies bespeaks the fairness of these elections. Any visitor with an open mind will find that the daily life of the people in Taiwan is not in the least affected by the special precautions the government has taken to guard national security. To be sure, visitors from the West are bound to discover blemishes in the Republic of China's democratic rule, but they can see that the Free Chinese Government is genuinely making efforts to perfect its democratic system.



FURTHER COMMENT ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL VISITS

OW230201 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Three U.S. congressional groups just concluded their visits in the Republic of China within the past week on fact-finding tours. All the visitors were received by President Chiang Ching-kuo and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and reviewed with them the relations between the two countries in the absence of diplomatic ties. They departed with the assurance that they will continue supporting the Taiwan Relations Act and the continued arms sales to the Republic of China.

The closure of the U.S. Embassy in Taipei in 1979 has scarcely changed the fact that the relations between free China and the United States have remained extensive and strong. The normal transaction of business between the two nations has been carried out smoothly by two quasi-official organizations, known as the Coordination Council on North American Affairs and the American Institute in Taiwan. So what has changed is the form, not the substance. Aside from traditional friendship grown out of decades of formal alliance and close contact, Free China and the United States remain friendly countries for both practical and sentimental reasons.

Trade and economic ties have grown even stronger after the disruption of diplomatic relations between Taipei and Washington. American investments in Taiwan led all other nations and are still increasing at a faster pace. Two way trade is approaching the \$20-billion mark. Free China today is the sixth largest importer of American corn and the number one importer of American appliances, while America is the largest customer of Taiwan products and the second largest supplier of goods to Taiwan.

At the cultural level, contacts and exchange of visits have kept expanding. The Republic of China sends thousands of college graduates to U.S. campuses for postgraduate training. Now, Republic of China nationals constitute the second largest group of foreign students in the United States. At the same time, Taiwan has offered its facilities and environment for U.S. scholars doing field research and for those who wish to study the Chinese language and Chinese culture.

In the military field, the termination of the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty has not altered the fundamental fact that the two countries still have common strategical interests. Continued American arms sales to the armed forces of the Republic of China are not only essential to the defense of Taiwan against an attack from across the Taiwan Strait, a militarily strong Free China is also of crucial importance to the defense of the Western Pacific and as a whole, by virtue of its strategic location.

The defense role of Free China will keep growing as the Soviet military buildup in the Far East continues.

The only outstanding issue between the two nations is the widening trade gap in favor of Free China. The problem has developed out of circumstances instead of design. The Free Chinese Government has pledged to increase imports from the United States and will soon send another 'Buy American' mission to the United States to make purchases. It is understood that the people of Free China do not share the U.S. view regarding Communist China's possible contributions to the free world's efforts to check Soviet expansion. On this point, fact speaks for itself. In time, American policy makers are expected to find out how much Red China is really worth.

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